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e. 31, 1974. of Limited Partnership.

of Limited Tarteller Silvers by gives that the undespined have formed merging under the laws of the State of illining of lowie & Roper for the prigns of a wholesale grocery butiness: in Chicago, Rillinds. The said partiack in the orpire of December 1878. Patrick J. Towle and of Chicago, Illinois are the general partners and Goorge C. Rand, of Newton, Mass., and are, of Boston, Mass., are the special partners contributed and paid into to the firm the five thousand dollars each.

a. 1835

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TILTON'S TONGUE. It Will Reiterate the Blackness of Beecher's Soul

The Gamblers Making the Issue of the Trial an Occasion for Their Business.

To-Day.

The Brooklyn Municipal Government Under the Paw of Plymouth Church.

Arguments of Counsel on Both Sides as to Tilton's Admissibility.

Leading Points Made by Messrs. Evarts, Pryor, and Beach.

CURRENT GOSSIP AND OPINION. TILTON TO TAKE THE STAND.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Tilton will updoub

go on the stand to morrow, and will be allowed to testify. The decision of the Judge thus foreshadowed is anticipated by Beecher's lawyers, who are preparing an argument that his wife can then become a witness, though this view is already ridiculed in advance by lawyers generally. Judge Neilson will, probably restrict Tilton to testimony received from Beecher in the form of confessions, and letters of admissions by others made with Beecher's knowledge, and matter within his own knowledge, of which Beecher bad been told. What his wife told him, Tilton will not be permitted to tell. Of Tilton will not be permitted to tell. Of course, only the details of Beecher's confessions will be new matter, as Tilton's story is already before the world. The cross-examina-

And the second probability of the control of the co

him, no penitent in a priest or clergyman to aid him. But when we come to the relation of husband and wife, it is the foundation of our civilized society, for though nature provides the sexual attraction, yet it is the civil and religious institution of marriage that makes civilized Christian communities instead of loose and lustful hendings of the human race. Now, the common law, built up by masculine understandings that have raised its great establishment, uses no fine and sentimental phrases, such as come from platform orators, or from eloquent lawyers, but it understands the institution that it has understaken to frame, and it protects it accordingly. It provides that, when man and woman come together under the Divine law of purity, that they twain shall become one flesh, and thus that the pepulation of the world shall be furnished, and not otherwise, consistently with the Divine command. And when the common law says that a man and his wife are one, or, in Lord Coke's language: "As two souls in one person,"—it is said no man shall put asunder those who are thus joined together, and, least of all, in the name of law, shall the administration of justice pull and tear asunder this conjugal relation by the step of the sheriff or the precept of the Judge that compols one to come and betray the other. It is not when the question comes before the Court so much the interest, or the duty, or the particular circumstances of the individual case of marriage that is come and betray the other. It is not when the question comes before the Court so much the interest, or the duty, or the particular circumstances of the individual case of marriage that is thus brought up for attention, as the institution itself. It is the happy marriages, it is the unbroken marriages, it is the whole system of marriage, by which husband and wife are in the suppreme confidence within their household and in each other's embrace, that no interests of society, no law of the land, can invade. And if every Englishman and every American prides himself upon the inviolability of his threshold against the King or all the power of government, except within certain strict mandates of the law authorizing a forcible passage of it, how much more important that all that makes the inviolability of the threshold important, to wit, the inviolabil-

izing a forcible passage of it, how much more important that all that makes the inviolability of the threshold important, to wit, the inviolability of the family and the protection of the marriage, should be sustained by the law against the King or the mandate, albeit, of the law!

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

Now, there are various aspects in which this matter presents itself in respect to this institution of marriage that do not, perhaps, readily rise to the mind as suggested by the particular circumstances of any case in which the question as agitated. Let us suppose that a happy marriage has been invaded by a seducer, and that the wife has confessed to the husband and the husband has pardoned ber, and they two, renewing their fidelity, continue to preserve the threatened unity, and have children born them on their renewed love. Now, while that fidelity continues, and that happiness is maintained, a stranger, by a libel suit, undertakes to fortify himself by compelling the husband to come and prove his wife's pardoned fault, and break that marriage, and disgrace and degrade his children. Does the law do that? I think not. Suppose that, in the case I have imagined, the guilty wife had as partner in her guilt a husband in another marriage, and, after this pardon and these years of continued affection and of a family, the fruit of it, then comes up a difficulty in the first family, in the family of which the seducer was the husband, and by new discoveries

CHICAGO, LINDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

ests of the other were concerned, and they held that the proposition of the appellant, that this statute must be considered as enabling only for concurrences in married life sibsequent to its date is untenable; that the common law until changed, excluded upon the grounds of policy, but that the statute of 1867 had changed the common law in its application to that case. We thus have the highest authorities of our State sustaining the proposition that, until statute changes, the common law rule applicable to a case of this kind, it remains the law of this State that a witness proposed as this one is must be excluded.

Now, at common law no party could be a witness, no formal party to a suit could be a witness. And in a large number of cases in which this question might have arisen, but for the fact that the witness was a party, it could not arise because the common law swept out at once all parties as witnesses. Our code has now put the matter of parties (and I think my learned friends will not question my proposition) simply upon this ground; that the party is not, from the fact of being a party, to be excluded as a witness, and the question when a party is called is the same as to his exclusion, as it would be if he were not a party. There is nothing, therefore, in that that changes the rule of the common law in this regard. Mr. Tilton is no more admissible for being a party here than he would be if he were not a party. Then came the act of 1867, which was intended to moderate and qualify, on matters of interrest, the exclusion of husband and wife. For when the practice that interested witnesses should no longer be excluded came in, all effor at to introduce husband and wife on the ground that their exclusion rested on interest, falled, before the courts, for they said: "No, it rests upon the marriage relation." Now, our legislation has varied the rule of the common law, and with specific intent to liberalize the production of evidence from husband and wife in matters in which they are concerned, that enactment

The law stands, then, on the rule of evidence upon the common law; for the statute, with wise respect to the nature of the inquiry, has seen that no public policy could tolerate the admission of evidence of either party against the other in that inquiry, to any extent whatever, and that any careless expectation of legislation that you could introduce into such issues and such controversies, the testimony of either, and expect to himit, or reduce, or confine it by any rule of protecting what was confidence, or excitnding what was criminating, would be a vain and illusory effort that would leave the marriage relation and the administration of justice in equal disgrace and danger. We have now this state of things, and I need only ask your Honor's attention to the decision of the General Term of the Supremo Court of this State in the Fourth Department, since the passage of this act, and in a crim, opp. case—the case of Dann vs. Kingham, in the first of New York Supreme Court Reports, p. 492. Now, the stugle fact to which the plaintiff was proposed to be called as a witness in this case of Dann and Kingham (a plaintiff standing as Mr. Tilton stands here), was to prove the marriage between him and his wife. That is not a question arising in the confidence of marriage. A marriage is always celebrated in the face of the church and the world; therefore, the proof of that fact did not come within any reason or any rule of exclusion from its arising in the confidence of marriage. It happens to be a very grave, practical question for the plaintiff. The marriage, we may suppose, was in common or humble life, and had occurred before

was removed; and, in 1853, by Lord Campbell's act, the incompetency of coverture was abolished. Impelied by the same principle, and running along the same line, and by the same stages to the same end was the legislation of this State. Hence, in 1846, by constitutional ordinance, the incapacity to be a witness arising from defect of religious principle was abolished. In 1857, the incompetency of interest was abolished. In 1857, the incompetency of a party to the action was abolished. In 1867, the incompetency or a party to the action was abolished. In 1867, the incompetency arising from the relation of husband and wife to testify for and against each other was abolished; and subsequently we have attained in this enlightened and human course, to the degree that now a criminal, indicted, is admitted to testify on his own behalf. I tit this course of legislation, if your Honor please, not as a vain display of theoretical information, but as showing that when principle, both speculative and practical, both in the teachings of juris-consults and in the acts of Legislatures of the most enlightened countries under the common law the parbarous policy of incompetency has been removed, and in its stead the principle has been deliberately adopted by this State, where the question of divorce is determined by the more enlightened principle of credibility.

Now, sir, I have said that in 1857 an act was passed by the Legislature of New York removing the incapacity to testify growing out of the relation of a party to the cause. The phraseology of that enactment is material to the present discussion:

"A party to an action or proceeding may be

NUMBER 163.

no recognized as necessary and as efficaciona, but const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will find the const. Alcono. In 6t Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be a compared to the const. Alcono. In 6th Barton, you will be present condition of our sociolo, for or against a party to the action. For or against a party to the action, from benitying only as a party to the action. For the party of the action of the series, the party of the action of the series. Alconomic of the series of the construction of the series of the party of the action of the series of the construction of the series of the construction of the series of the party of the action of the series of the construction of the series of the construction of the series of the party of the action of the series of the series of the party of the series of the party of the series of the series of the party of the series of the p

Dr. Ryder Continues His Controversy with Robert

a singular use of his text; 2. By references to the example of Psul as showing our duty; 3. By a pies for music as a means of grace; and 4. By the starting fact that physiologists say that the New England man, in these 240 years, lass lost two teeth, and is in danger of dwinding into an "Azke remnant." And let me say here to those who may not know my relations to Mr. Colliver that, in my former sermon, as now, I am criticising the position of a friend,—nay, more than this, of a Christian brother, with whom I have sustained a pleasant companionship for fully different years that we have lived here together. These sriticisms upon his position are, therefore, in no sense personal, except so far as he has given interance to what I believe to be mischlevous ideas. But, though I use his name, as of necessity I must, I seek always to go beyond the man to the doctrines he counciates, and, to a large extent, shall regard him as the type of a class, and the exponent of a certain phase of moral philosophy.

scientionely could, the customs provalent among the several nations to which I have preached the Gespel. What is this but worldly wisdom, or the use of common sense, in the strempt to Christianize the world?

Call up certain incidents in the life of Christ if you would see what manner of man He was, and whether He would be likely to say: "Aye, aye, a bonny land and good," that He might-win His way.

The Influence of Music—The Museum.

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The Influence of Music—The Museum of Museum of Museum.

The Influence of Music—The Museum of M

him, and see how it will read by the side of the facts.

Paul is in Ephesus! The magnificent temple of the goddess Diana was there. The making of portable models of the shrine of the goddess, which were set up in houses and carried about on journeys, was a prominent business in that city,—the same as Similar concerns, and the manufacture and sale of liquors are here now. Especially did one Demetrius, a leading silversmith, find the trade in these models and other like articles very gainful. Naturally, the people of the city did not wish their employment interfered with, for it was the only means of support to many, and a custom with which they had been familiar all their lives—they and their parents before them. Paul is in Epheeus to

The influence of Music—The Museum interesting for the Christian Church assemble from the Cause to the Second of the Cause of the Cause

head the nature of the entertainments given on Sunday in Turner Hall and such like places, and misjudge their influence upon public morals? Let me read you a paragraph which I take from one of our city evening papers, issued the day following the Sabbath on which I preached my

tunishes it atractively, pays the orobestra, etc.?

The town is the business part of the town, is the windows of salcons, the kind of the town, is the windows of salcons, the kind of the town, is the windows of salcons, the kind of the town, is the windows of salcons, the kind of the town, is the windows of salcons, the kind of the town is the business part of the town, is the business part of the town, is the business part of the town is the business of the town of the ore windows. The part of the town is the business part of the town of the windows t

held up to the wandering host the great lessons of moral obligation.

I plead for the Americanizing of all foreigners on two grounds: 1. It is the only practicable thing to do. National characteristics cannot at will be shifted from one people to another. Denaturalize America and you have—no man knows what. 2. Any other course if practicable would be wrong in pribriple and so hairmful. Lower the good to the level of the bad for the sake of getting the favor of the bad, and the good always loses, and the bad, instead of being lessoned, is made the more sense. Lecky in his masterly work ("History of European Morals") stows most clearly that the care. Lecky in his masterly work (** History of European Morals ") shows most clearly that the tendency of every high impulse which at first animates a nation, and starts it on its career of usofulness, is to deteriorate to conformity with the level of thought and feeling about it; so that it becomes the duty of a nation fully to gdard the citadel of its life.

See how this is illustrated in the history of the Christian Caurch. While Paul and James lived and taught, the faith of Christ was preached in its purity; but when they had "finished their cause" Christianity became corrupted by mion with Fagan thought and castoms until the simple religion of Jesus was transformed into an imposing ecclesiasticism.

Look at thus country. How grandly we commenced our career; how proudly our ship of

posing ecclesiasticism.

Look at this country. How grandly we commenced our career; how proudly our ship of state rides upon the political billows; and yet we know that the tone of moral sentiment end of business integrity is lower than it was. What is the remedy? Shotten our moral standards still more? Sing ourselves down to the level of those who will not adopt our ways, but insist on having room and opportunite to do as they please? That would be simply suicidal. This was the substance of the advice which Daniel Webster gave to the people of New England in a certain exigency in the slavery agistion: "Conquer your prejudices," said he, and Massachusets obsequiously did "conquer her prejudices," and what came of it? Missinet, only mischief; the record whereof is a stain upon the history of the old Bay State. And it always was so and always will be so. Compromise with principle is defeat. God is good, and God is just; but He never compromises with iniquity, or advises His children to overcome their prejudices against sin.

You must not understand me in this, or in anything here said, even to intimate that my brother Collyer is opposed to the Americanization of our foreign population, or has at heart any wish essentially different from my own. There are in his addresses many strong passages in aid of reasonable concessions on the part of the Germans, and if he had kept to his text there would have been no discussion between us. The ma, I assume; is right, and is working for the best, but he seems

The state of the s

For Personal Action of the Company o

The contents and entirectories in publicate the seasons in both, and power in Trust, and mental private Rungdom on scattle. His speech and life, though many-round at each of the seasons in black, and power and the Rungdom on scattle. His speech and life, though many-round at each of the seasons in the sea

FOREIG

Rismarck's Famous ing the Papal

Alleged Settlement of

A Howl from a Ch surgents

Great Coal-Miners' Str 120,000 Men

News from O

STATE SECR

Pius IX., according to all quite satisfactory, and no of a speedy change. however, another Pope will be tion of time, human calculating fix on the moment when. Under the former order of position was far more in Government would but rare with him in relation to che concordate concluded it this century, the relation and the several Government of more direct and tent more intimate, eminently the Vatican two imperiact decisions, jurisdiction of the Pope changed the position of the such election. For, by means the Pope is empowered to in every diocesse properly belope as such, and to substitut for the episcoval. The ephas been swallowed by the

clave used to be surrou and by its forms and co will now be rescreted to. The carerised by the Roman B Spain, has so often been to influence commanded by through Cardinals of the made dependent on stances. How, under the election of the ner place, whether it may tempted precipitately, so the content of the careful of th

A VICTORY FOR THE HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The Sancta Sparita, in the Cine the following report: "manded by Gomez and settlement of Jibars a ing of the 20th insemande at four points. The manded at four points. The manufacture to ogreat. The garrille sumunicion, and being ive men, surrendered to latter respected the lives of dared. The fort and destroyed, and many bloases are considerated to the numbers enga without exact details. I loases of the rebels were, lieve, considering the per and the obetinacy of the news became known hard distely sent out to pick reconstruct the buildings town."

senship and were no ection of a Governm without flag or natural apportation of rebook of a nation of a

OMEN PREACHERS.

e Attempt to Revive the Cru-

ale Missionary Among the Billiardists.

Reception in Hall and Saloon.

terious Disappearance.

day evening some excitem Foloy's billiard hall on Clark street spearance of a genuine "crusader," rit, a Sunday TRIBUNE, and other litelves from home and its influences church. The tables were coe-racks were empty, and scope meant money to his highness, the manager. The osely veiled, and upon her entrance

OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS, her face, her pleasant features at-ditional attention. Brother B. dropped brother C. turned from his sport, and brethren followed in the exit from the . She took position at the per's desk, and was soon surby a miscellaneous mass, all aoxino has he mission. Rudelphe, the was in the crowd, and by no means the feurious. In a moment she opened a read a chapter therefrom full or the trail law. Following this she offered a rayer for the conversion of the part of the chapter than the control of the chapter than a surface of the chapter than a surface of the conversion of the chapter than a surface of the chapter than a surface

raver for the conversion of AABD TABLES INTO KINDLING-wood, red-halls and saloons into the habitations learing and God serving men. Up to see see had been treated quite lily, owing to the hopes, doubtet her stay would be short. But she announced as her text sevenings discourse, "This year shart "that crowd grew uneasy. Foley turned finished game of billiards, and those tables rented for the evening sought a of their money in banging the balls, rest, with few exceptions, turned their from the apositer to the games upon pended their "night-caps." Undanged the want of either attention or the

no sockeded with HER DISCOURSE.

If she was a spokesman for Christ, and sent by Him to presch the gospel. She wed to stand insulfa for His sake. She damed, "she repeated time and again at emphasis, remarking, by way of exh, that it was Christ's, not her, language, the apparer's voice was drowned by the over some deficient short, and upon one she deigned to reply that she was not having said anything funny. She conterremarks for about ten minutes, when all the pre-schools was interfering with She currly replied that she "hoped it. With some reflections upon "the wages she ended her discourse, which through she ended her discourse, which through she ended at, she ancers in several in-

he gemeeters she had to contend with devotees of "cuchre" and "sixty-six," ss, the entire crowd being engaged in as other of these partimes. She took a brestable, and satis superinced that an agent of Christ for the salvation of Opening her Rible, she commonced

Suc had made but hittle progress terrapted by

Assacon Tunologian,
the sudacity to question the character tel. For a few moments the dispute used on both sides. In fact so inspiring trained the listeners called for their aid drank it down along with the dispute the second trained the second drank it down along with the dispute the second drank it down along with the dispute the second drank it down along with the dispute the second drank it down along with the dispute the second drank it down along with the dispute the second drank it down along with the second drank it down along t

EYER MURDERED AND TODY, mad to settle the whole affair. Just p jumped a rather rough lookpiumed to settle the whole anary, Juspiumed a rather rough hokstomer who claimed the right
lit. He said he had been a
of the Young Men's Christian Associahad failen from grace asmewhat. He
e name of woman, but thought it "a
irage that laey should ternsade around
His mother was a woman, thank God,
alaes was at home—
marks were here interrupted by the
logism, who came to the lady's defense,
once again regned save the justle of,
ses or the proverbial noise of turning a
trump,
suger closed her labors with singing
r, and expressing a hope for the confall, she again sailled into the street.
was

ACCOSTED BY A REPORTER,
ed to give her name, or the name of
y or association by shich she was cmShe said she was a servant for Jesus,
I be known for her works, and not by

g upon her heel abruputy, she started son street. Thence she went to Labrace south to Monroe, west to Fifth ad, turning the corner to go north, in the dark. Her actions were very a in her travels, in crossing and retreets, and the fact that she was lost user indicated, while closely followed, is ance that cannot now be explained.

a worker for the Women's Tempern, and if so, who was she?

Government.

In against the Chilian Government, just been settled by the payment of our Serretary of State, is but vaguely toy many persons, and the following which we obtain from the New Bedard will prove of interest: The ship mrs. of New Bedford, Job Terry, rived at Taleshnano, May 23, 4832, in awing lost her rudder on the 18th. 285 gallons of aperm oit, 88, 226 galdel, and 22,000 pounds whalebone on the vessel was detained by the Chilian of, as Capt. Terry ways. "On the mistext of a few pounds of tobacco the chests of the saliors," of see of which the boarding officer led. Capt. Terry was told that if he detained until Oct. 27. An estimate amounting to \$36,041.65 was made interested, and another estimate to \$37,165 was made by a committee may of the British frigate Dublin. Capt. Of the British frigate Dublin. Capt. ow as the largest owner, called on dent from Jackson to Lincoln, in reins claim, and frequently stated that ernment would grant him a letter of would collect it without any further Uncle Sam. The \$20,000 is probably ever be recovered.

FOREIGN.

Rismarck's Famous Note Touching the Papal Succession.

alleged Settlement of the Virginius Claims by Spain.

A Howl from a Cuban Organ-Small Victory for the Insurgents.

Great Coal-Miners' Strike in Wales-120,000 Men Out.

News from Oceanica.

STATE SECRETS. RISMARCE'S FAMOUS DISPATCE TO ARMIN ON THE Translated from the Imperial and State Intelligence of 50th December, 1874 (official).

[Confidential.]

Berlin, May 14, 1872.—The health of Pop

Pins IX, according to all reports received, is quite satisfactory, and no symptoms visible of a speedy change. Sooner or later, however, another P.pe will be elected. A question of time, human calculation or precision cannot fit on the moment when. The position of the head of the Catholic Church being of such the head of the Catholic Church being of such significance for all the Governments within the confines of which he is recognized, it is right lutime to realize the consequences of such a change. It is a fact long since admitted, that the Governments having Catholic subjects are as deeply and immediately interested in the election of a Pope, in the person to be elected as well as to see the election surrounded by all the guarantees both formally and materially, so that they may be enabled to recognize it as valid and beyond every doubt, both for themselves and in behalf of that portion of the Catholic Church found in their respective selves and in behalf of that portion of the Catholic Church found in their respective hads. Because there can be no doubt that before they are bound to concede these rights to him so constituted a Sovereign by virtue of an election, and called to exercise rights far-resching, nay, almost verging on sovereignty, in their own lands,—the Governments are conscientiously to weigh whether they should recognize such election. We can as little conceive of a Pope, whom the totality or the majority of the Zuropean sovereigns would feel obliged to refuse recognition, whether from formal or material reasons, as that the Bisbop of any country or metropolis could exercise any rights not terial reasons, as that the Bishop of any country or metropolis could exercise any rights not being recognized by the State Government. Under the former order of things already, his position was far more independent, and any government would but rarely come in contact with him in relation to churchly matters. By the concordate conclusied in the beginning of this century, the relations between the Pope and the several Governments were rendered more intimate. But it was presentently the Vatican Council and its two important decisions, the infallibility and jurisdiction of the Pope, which completely changed the position of the Pope, as related to the several Governments. Thus the latter became vestly more interested in the election of a Pope, at the same time acquiring a more secure

came vestly more interested in the election of a Pope, at the same time acquiring a more secure basis for their right and privilege to see to such election. For, by means of these resolutions, the Pope is empowered to administer rights in every diocese properly belonging to the Bishops as such, and to substitute the Paps' bower for the episcopal. The episcopal for adiction has been swallowed by the Papal. The people polynography of the proper exercise certain definite, reserved has been swallowed by the Papal. The people no longer exercise certain definite, reserved rights, but are now in possession of the entire fullness of episcopal rights. In theory, he occupies the place of every single Bishop, while practically, as far as he is related to the respective Governments, it depends altogether and alone upon him, at any moment, to assume their place and position. Now the Bishops are but his instruments, his officials or deputies having no responsibility of their own. In reference to the respective Governments under which they live, they are functionaries of a sovereign and that too of a sovereign who, by dina of his infallibility, has been rendered perfectly absolute; more so than any absolute monern of the world. About to eract such place and position to a new Pope, clothing him

place and position to a new Pope, clothing him with the exercise of such rights, the several respective Governments should first ascertain whether the election and the person elected afforded such guarantees as they have a right to demand against any abuse of so much power. Moreover, under present direcumstances it is not to be expected with certainty not to be expected with cert

Moreover, under present circumstances it is not to be expected with certainty that even the guarantees by which a conclave used to be surrounded in times past, and by its forms and composition presented, will now be rescrited to. The so-called exclusival exercised by the Roman Emperor. France and Spain, has so offen been but an illusion. The influence commanded by the different nations through Cardinals of their nationality, is made dependent on incidental circumstances. How, under what circumstances the election of the next Pope will take place, whether it may not perhaps be attempted precipitately, so that the guarantees of time past be entirely neglected, even as to their very form—who can tell?

These reflections make it desirable that the Governments interested in the election of a Pope by the churchly interests of their Catholic church in their respective countries, would in time take up the questions touching such elections, and, if possible, have a mutual understanding about the manner and mode of their restion to the same, as well as the conditions on which they will eventually recognize any such election.

A union of the European Governments in this sense would be of immense weight, and most likely be strong enough from the start to prevent any grievous and momentous complications.

Most respectfully would I besech Your Excel-

vent any grievous and momentous complications.

Most respectfully would I beseech Your Excellency, confidentially at first, to ascertain from
the Government to which you have the honor
to be accredited, whether it would feel
disposed to exchange views with us on
this question, and meet us eventually in
a mutual understanding on this subject. The
form in which it may be consummated would
easily be discovered, if assured at first of its
readiness to co-operate with ds.

I suthorize Your Excellency to read this document to them, though for the time being I
yould ask you not to deliver it, and generally
treat the matter with discretion.

(Bigned)

V. Bismarck.

Here respectfully would I besseeh North Excellent Control and Covernment of which you have the hours the Overnment of which you have the hours the Overnment of which you have the hours the possible of the Control of

States must make their reclamations in accordance with its provisions. It is stipulated that when the parties thereto disagree the points in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. This is the best thing that can now be done to put a stop to impertment controversies.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

A DINE-NOVEL STORT.

Honartstown, Dec. 23.—The bark Wolverine has arrived from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes, second officer of the James Birnie, transferred from the American whaler Benj Cummings. Mr. Rhodes reports that the brig James Birnie sailed from Sydney in May last, bound on a cruise; reached and fished in Howe's Islands, situated near the Solomos group, for bechelemer, the friendly demeasor of the natives disarming all suspicion. The crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided into three parties, the Captain commanding one. Mr. Rhodes the second, and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes, who had supplied the trading chief with tobacoo, etc., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind, but the rest of the party, who were in a but, came to his assistance, attacking the natives, and succeeded in repulsing them, and gamed the boat, making for the brig; which had been left in charge of the chief officer. On reaching the vessel, he found the natives in force about the brig. He at once made off, the natives, in their cances, giwing chase. He succeeded in reaching the Solomon group, where he was picked up by a whaler. Mr. Rhodes believes that the three parties were simultaneously attacked, and the vessel seized, and he considers himself to be the sole white survivor. Six natives, who formed his party, remained faithful to him, and escaped. Of these, five are now on board the whaler. One died. five are now on board the whaler. One die

AUSTRALIA. THE FIJI ANNEXATION.

SYDNEY, Dec. 23.—On the 15th inst. the an nexation of the Fiji Islands to the British Em-pire was celebrated by a public banquet to His Excellency the Governor as the representative of the Crown in the negotiations with Cacoban, the ex-King, who, with his two sons, and Com-modore Goodenough and others, were also

The fate of Leicebardt appears destined to remain in myster. Hume, who was supposed to have discovered in Central America the survivor of the ill-fated expedition perished of thirst on the northwest portion of the sattled districts while leading a small party to whom he had severally

plorers.

A railway extension is being pushed forward as ranidly as circumstances will permit. The first soid of the line to Orange was turned last week; that to Wagga is projected lines are also being made, and it will prove a very remunerative investment for the magnificent surplus of revenue held by the Colonal Treasurer.

FRANCE.

THE LEFT OBTAIN A TEMPORARY VICTORY BY A MAJORITY OF I.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Assembly yesterday passed the amendment proposed by M. Wallon to the Ventavon Constitutional bill—359 yeas to 352 mays. The amendment declared that "the President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority of the Sonate and Chamber of Deputies in Congress assembled; that the Presidential term shall be seven years, and the President can be re-elected." The Left is now straving to obtain a favorable vote on the entire Constitutional bill, in order to obtain the advantage derived from this indirect recognition of the Republic.

AUCKLAND, Dec. 30.—Demand for labor, skilled or unskilled is daily increasing, the

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. RIGH TIME FOR KING KALAKAUA TO GO HOME. Hawaii, Jan. 20.-A letter from Waimes Hawaii, dated Jan. 11, says a new eruption, o perhaps the renewal of an old one, had broker out on the summit of Mauna Loa.

MONTENECRO. VIENNA, Jan. 81.—The Hospodar of Monte-negro has withdrawn all his demands on Turkey.

Testimony Taken by the Congressional Committee. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.-At the session

of the Congressional Committee to-day, Geo. E. Head was the first witness. He testified as fol-

STATE AFFAIRS.

Candid Interpretation of Mr. Keyes' Motives in Supporting Carpenter.

Wanted: Agents For the Lobby in the United States Senate.

The Hopelessness of Carpenter's Case Generally Admitted. The Democrats in Indiana Pre-

paring to Gerrymander. A Bill for the Protection of Minors in

ing masts, and it will prove a very required reversions for the magnifects surplus of reversions have been for the magnifect surplus of reversions have been supported by the Colonial Treasurer.

**MADRITH, Jan. 31.— The Export says that official communications between Mr. Cashing, Envoy of the United States, and Senor Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the indemnity available to the findemnity payable to the indemnity available to the findemnity available

NO HOPE FOR MR. CARPENTER. Mantson, Wis., Jan. 31.—There is a lull in the Scuatorial storm. Many of the members went home Saturday, taking the precaution to pair with an opponent from those remaining. Nothing new can be learned. Nearly all of the

Nothing new can be learned. Nearly all of the lobby have gone home for a Sabbath's rest also. The friends of Mr. Carpenter look weary and discouraged. Mr. Carpenter himself is mearly worn out and unnerved by anxiety. It looks as though the elements would soon break up, and Senator Carpentor, like Ramsey, of Minnesote, substantially retire from the field. The course of The Tangung in fearlessly advocating the right is appreciated by the people of this State, and will add largely to its great hosts of admirers and readers in Wisconsin. It is possible that an arrangement will be consummated between the Independent Republicans and Democrats, so that a man who will do credit to Wisconsin may be elected next Tuesday, unless the friends of Mr. Carpenter come to their senses and accept the proposition of the Independents to go into canous again, dropping the names of both Carpenter and Washburn. If no arrangement is stand as it did Friday and Satarday, with the exception of one more vote for Carpenter in the event of Assemblyman James being sufficiently recovered from his illness to be present. There is no doubt but that the Independents have epilsted for the war, and that they have inscribed upon their banners the watch-word "Nover surreader!"

Special Depotes to The Change Tribune.

Special Depotes to The Change Tribune.

Maddison, Wis., Jan. 30.—Inaction in legislative maters still continues. In the Senate a resolution was adopted authorizing the Railroad and Judiciary Committees to employ a clerk.

Bills were introduced relating to the Central Railway Company; to promote fish-culture in Monroe County; relating to the compensation of efficers of Circuit Courts; appropriating \$23,000 to the Industrial School for Boya; 566,500 to the State Hospital for the Insane for current expenses and for new boilers; to prevent the bunning of deer with dogs in Keewanee County.

Bills were passed relating to exemptions and

current expenses and for new boilers; to prevent the bunting of deer with dogs in Keewanee Conney.

Bills were passed relating to exemptions and proceedings supplementary thereto; appropriating \$50 each to J. H. Waggons and George W. Peok, the Clerks of last session; appropriating a sum or money to the Green County Agricultural Society; to facilitate the establishment of a law-library for the use of the Courts and Bar of the Eastern part of the State, amending the act of 1859, codifying the laws relating to Normal schools; sutherizing the Mineral Point Rallway Company to change its station and depot at Riversade.

After attending the Joint Convention for election of United States Senator, adjourned.

The resolution to appoint a Special Committee of Five on the Potter law, was, after a long discussion, lost by a vote of 47 to 48.

Bills were introduced to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled "of costs and fees;" to amend Chap 98, Bevised Statutes, as to eales of lands of minors and others; to amend the charter of the Portage & Laze Superior Rallway Company: to protect public libraries and associations; to appropriate certain sums to be part by Chap. 273, laws of 1874.

The Assembly them went into Committee of the Whole on the general file, and acted on all but lifteen biffs.

facts relating to the attack on the home of Reuben Samuels, near Kearney, Clay County, last Tuesday night, when the bouse was set on fire, Mrs. Samuels severely wounded, and her child killed by the bursting of a shell which had been thrown into the house, and report to the General Assembly as early as possible.

ILLINOIS.

PROTECTION OF MINORS,

Special Lieratch to The Change Tribune.

Spring Field, Ill., Jan. 31.—The following is a draft of an act forwarded to a member of the Legislature Satuiday. It is estitled "An act, for the further protection of minors":

Secrion 1. Be it endeted, de., for the protection of the minor children of citizens of the State of Illinois, and for all minors living in this State, on hereafter residing in or passing through this State, that if a minor shall be seduced by a man of full age, or eniced to chalit with him through promises of marriage at a fiture time, or for any enolument, or through threats, or by the exercise of arbitrary power on his part, or on account of her being an employe, or on account of her being an employe, or on account of his having her under his immediate influence and direction, said minor, being an unmarried female, shall be considered irresponsible, and the man that thus takes advantage of an irresponsible minor, shall be be considered irresponsible, and the man that takes advantage of an irresponsible minor shall deemed guilty of an offense against he peace, purad deemed guilty of an offense against he peace, purad demestie security of the State, and whall be pished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more \$1,000, and imprisoned for a term of not less than years. This act to be in force, etc.

A Bill for the Protection of Minors in the Illinois Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

A. "Boss" KERES LITTLE GAMS OF BLUFF.
To the Editor of The Chicago Trivune?
WALLESSAM, Wis., An., 30.—Even in Wisconsin the attitude of Eliaha W. Koyes. Prince Begent of the Republican party of the State, in relation to the estudiacy of Senatur Carpetrier, is a be-wildoring puzzle to a vast majority of the people. Mr. Keyes is not a coulimental personage. He beatows his friendly offices where he supposes they will achieve the most benefit for himself, irrespective of any piersonal regard that he is so willing at present to ruin the Begublican party for the seate of the "Young Lion," is a problem which very few, comparatively speaking, nave solved, but which I hope to make so plain that he who runs may read and understand.

In the first place, Mr. Keyes is no more as Republican than Sam Ward of Washington, which were the provider of the provider of the provider of the seate of the "Young Lion," as a problem which very few, comparatively speaking, nave solved, but which I hope to make so plain that he who runs may read and understand.

In the first place, Mr. Keyes is no more as Republican than Sam Ward of Washington, which he is earnestly in favor work, which he is earnestly in favor work which he is earnestly in favor work which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can any measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose can be carried, nor can may measure of which he is earnestly in favor work to oppose

MICH GAN

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Depatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 30.—In the House today petitions were presented for the repeal of the County Superiotendency act, as well as con-cerning the liquor traffic. A retition was also presented praying that the islands in Michigan Lake be set apart for a public park. The lake is a large one in the northeastern part of Cass County, and contains a number of spacious and

County, and contains a number of spacious and very beautiful islands.

The House Committee on State affairs reported in favor of a bill to punish people who set gure in the woods, these gure exploding, frequently injuring ignorant persons, and set fire to the underbrush, causing destructive forest conflagrations. The same Committee also reported favorably on a bill to amena the act incorporating religious and benevolent societies. The real object of the bill is 40 facilitate the organization of auxiliary societies by the Protestaut Episcopal Church. It was afterwards passed by the House.

Mr. Watkius, from the House Railrond Committee, introduced a bill to amend the Railrond Law of 1873, and also a bill to regulate the neight of railroad bridges. Both were placed on the

of rational bridges. Both were placed on the general order. The bill fixing the first Monday in April as the general order.

The bill fixing the first Monday in April as the time for electing the Recorder of Detroit was passed by the House; as also bills to amend the charters of St. Johns and Midland City.

A resolution was adopted in the House that the Commissioner of Raifroads be instructed to

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

History of the Attempt to Remove It.

A Reminiscence of the Burning of Washington by the British.

The Original Reavis-The Investigation and Report of Congress-Madison on the Removal of the Capital.

The Washington Ring in the Old Days---Patriotism and Corner Lots.

The National Capital as "A Beggar on the Banks of the Potomac.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The sugge was recently renewed that if adequate safe-guards cannot be provided in the expenditure of money in the District of Columbia, the Capital-removal agitation may be revived. The history of the Capital-removal agitation is a very old

THE FIRST CAPITAL-REMOVAL SENSATION. In September, 1814, Washington City was a desolated place. The Patent Office was the only public building left by the British vandals, who showed their prowess and their civilization by burning the Library of Congress, and destroying newspapers. The great Cockburn, meanwhile, was engaged in his bawdy orgaes, supping by the light of the blazing buildings. The Patent Office had been hastly and scantily fitted up for the reception of Congress. The adjacent houses afforded crude and inconvenient accommodations for the Executive offices. The blackened ruins of the Capitol were still smoking. At this time, Mr. Rhea, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, pending the discussion of the bill appropriating money for the rebuilding of the public offices burnt by the British, proposed to surround the ruins of the Capitol with an iron balustrade, to permit the moss, the ivy, and the lichen, to grow upon it, and to place on their front, in letters of brass

this inscription :
"Americans, this is the effect of British barbarism! Let us swear eternal hatred to En-

Mr. Rhea's proposition did not carry. It was discovered that he was a Fennsylvanian, anxious to have the Seat of Government removed to Philadelphia or Lancaster. Some owners of of Washington lands, coon after, fearing that the agitation of the removal of the Capital might prove disastrous, caused to be erected on Capital Hill a temporary building, of which a lease was taken, and in which the new Congress met.

lease was taken, and in which the new Congress met.

THE SECOND CHAPTER

in the Capital removal agitation began after the close of the War of the Rebellion, in 1869-1870. There were many reasons why the agitation should be then rehewed. More than half a century had classed since the Capitol was destroyed by the British, yet Washington City seemed scarcely begun. The Capitol was incomplete; the White House was going to decay; the streets, in winter were a morass, in summer a Lybian desert. A dirty ditch skirted the base of Capitol Hill, through which for eight years the noisome stums of the city had been permitted to take their loathsome course. A stagnant cesspool, misnamed "the canal," extended from Georgetown to the "eastern branch," beneath the windows of the President's house. The channes of the Probonae was choked and shallow, and the partially-submerged marshes bred malatis, typhus, and pestifence. The old residents were unwilling to accept the issues of the War; the new-coners were dissatisted with the dirty, struggling, ramshabite buildings.

Under these circumstances

MR. L. E. REAVES
first began to be heard of at S. Louis. Reavis is a man who is fond of notoriety, and who has some pretensions to literature. Presessed of gisat personal force of disaracter, he snoceeded in securing a considerable following in some portions of the West. He set himself up as a

And the second of the control of the

District of Columbia, or any narrow and selfish desire of gain or sectional and local prejudice; but we are fully convinced that it rests upon a great and patriotic purpose to rescue the Seat of Government from the possibility of such inflatences, from the dangers of foreign invasion from the bane of Scoession, from any taint of the spirit of treason, and to piace it where no hossile power could ever threaten its safety; where the popular sentiment is national; where the combined wealth power. Intelliscope, faste, public spirit, and patriotic pride of the surrounding people shall give it the grand position our National Capital deserves."

They made the question of making further appropriations for public buildings in this District a test of their strength, and were defeated. The vote of the next Congress upon the appropriation for the next Congress upon the appropriations which have strengthened this local belief.

The project for the removal of the Capital seems no longer to excite the enthinsiasm in the West with which it was first received, and possibly, for our generation, may be considered as one of those agriculous which take so strong a hold upon our emotional people, and in a few years, perhaps months, are forgotten.

HEROISM.

A Woman Worthy of a Better H

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—About a thousand persons, including members of the General Assembly, municipal officers, and citizens, visited the chapel at the Ohio Pententiary to-day to witness the marriage of Thomas Miles and Nancy Pott, two convicts whose term of service for burglary expired to-day. The parties were engaged to be married at the time the burglary was committed, and, rather than be separated from her lover, the woman plead guilty and consented to an imprisonment of two years.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.-Preparations for LOUISVILLE, Ry., Jab. 31.—Preparations for celebrating Mardi Gras on a grand scale in this city are being pushed actively forward. At a large meeting of citizens at the Court-House last night, it was reported that all municupal organizations and local societies, including the Masons and O id Fellows, and the State militia, would participate in the procession. The ball at night, in the Exposition Building, is expected to be the largest ever given in Lemisville. All railroads leading into the city will issue half-fare tickets for the occasion.

The following hints for the use of safes, and of wast should be put in them, are vonched for by good authority. Avoid fancy, colored inks, as they are more liable to be obliterated by heat when the safe is under fire. The black inks are better. Lead pencils will stand the heat better than either, even when the paper is burned black. Do not put the most valuable account-books at the sides of the safe, as the heat coming from the sides will affact them first. Crowd the books from the sides to the centre of the safe, for the purpose of making them tight together, as in this condition they will stand the beat much longer. Wood drawers are preferable to iron for cash boxes, and for small valuable papers, as wood is a non-conductor of heat and iron a good conductor. Never use in a safe a leather wallet as a receptacle for valuable papers, as bosing water, heat 212 degrees, will crisp and curl it, convert it into a gluey substance, and destroy the papers. When a saic has been under fire, send for an expert to open it.

And here is Lourdes, even Lourdes the place of the hely grotto and the miraculous appearance to the virgin, and it does not even believe in Heary V. by divine right, etc. Lourdes is a Canton in the Department of Hautes Pyrenees, and in the late election this is the way it voted: Legitimist, 40 votes: Bonapartist, 1,929 votes.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW 7-room house with lot for \$3,000; will take a 7-octave man as first payment. H. O. STONE, moon 9, 146 East adjustment. Madison-st.

FOR SALK-A FINE RESIDENCE, KLOUBLY LOCated on North Deabon-st; crewould e "Ange for
ther unincumbesed real estate. GEO. H. L. C.E.T. 103

Washington-st.

FOR SALK-LOT ON LEAVITY-ST., NEAR 'BUSline, 30:165, fron ing two species, casef and west;

J. Sh. Apply to owner, GEO. H. LUCKE, 107 South

those who buy at once. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS ARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS, WITHIn 50 miles of Chicago, at \$30 to \$35 per acre, quasteric sh, balance long tiral. Several farms to exchange,
This consapes farm is miles from oity. 5g K. W. HAGRHIY, isoom 1, 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPI crity—as unjocombered farms of 864 screes of choice land, in York Township, Du Page County, within 16 miles of city limits, equal d stant from C., 3. 4Q, and N. W. Railways would add several thomsand dollars for a good bargain. GEO. H. ROZEST, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPercy—649 acres, in a body, of choice grazing lands, within 30 miles of Chicago; some timber and well-watered. GEO. H. ROZEST, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP ANTED-A GOOD, LIVE GERMA man for wholesale trade, to travel a p a. Address Pauli, oars Carrier No. 24.

WANTED-TO OPEN CORRESPONDENCE WITH two first-class white nion, barbers, with a view to giving them supplyment. R.FLANK, fielden, Norman. WANTED-PAINTER TO OCCUPY HOUSE AND pay rent is work. Mustrent souse to apply on job. TRUESDELL & REOWN, 108 Figura.

WANTED-MEN WE WANT TO HEAR PROMES
WANTED-MEN WE WANT TO HEAR PROMES
can show the most gractical plan in the Year for making
money, and are willing to send \$1 samples free to man o
respectable appearance and Arazan tablished wanted
hax 4 CO., Chicago, 164 East Handophast. Room IA.
WANTED-MEN TO ENGAGE IN BUSIN'SS OI
selling new articles. Pays immensely. AMERICAL
NOVELTY CO., 118 East Madison-st., Room 29. WANTED-AN ACTIVE RESPONSIBLE GEARM Agent for the introduction of a new and uticle in great demand. Address Box 814, Pittsburger WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT GIRL, paths of doing general housework in a small tan may apply immediately at 816 Armid, just above fifth-st. Good references will be required,

WANTED SHIRT MAKERS AT 57 WASHINGTON, SPEELES, WILSON BROS. Employment Agencies.
WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDISAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, faundries, edty an
country, at Mrs. Disk. Wis often, an Milwanker-av.

W ANTED-AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS TO go to the country. Wagos \$4.50 per weak and fars SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkoppers, Clorks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Please call Sundar and Monday at 280 Twentieth-st.

STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE German womas to go out working by the day. Please call at 220 Twenty-atth-st., basemont.

Seamstrosses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO make coffinitings, and assist in making abroads or any three wring: through and hinter proterror. Floating Proterror. Floating and Padder not harded at No. 6 Throug and Hastings. St., in the double brief building.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and Garnan help can be supplied at MRS, DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukes av. CITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD WOMAN,
washer and iroher in the house or by the day. Call
at No. 9 Summer st., of Twenty-sixth.

Miscelianeous.

Cirtuation wanted To Do Shoond work,

see, care for children, or be generally seated in any
light housework; unexceptional reference. Address

S. IRAB WOOLLEY, '91 was Jackshuss.' TO RENT-HOUSES.

PO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot, first-class location, West Division. WALLER ROTHERS, 84 Washington-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

O RENT_ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE keeping; \$2,50 per week; no children. EDWARDS TO RENT ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH store, for one or two persons. 198 South Halsted at, near Van Buren. PO RENT-CHEAP, FURNISHED ROOMS, TO RE. A speciable parties only. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 200 West Madison et.

TO RENT-SECOND PLOOR OF 200 NORTH CLARE.

The state of the second of the second only assessed for family use. (E.C. H. ROKET, NY WARRINGTON PARTIES OF THE SECOND OF THE TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS: BEST LOCA.
Room II.

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Stores ic., 30; 211, 479, 473, 481, 4814 South Clark-st.
Dwellings 224, 232, and 224 Fourth-sr., nowly walls, 13
rooms each.
Riegant robms, suitable for banking, real estate.
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Bent to currespond with the hard times.
Apply to

Real Setate and Heating agency.

Real Setate and Heating agency.

9 South Clark-t.

TO RENT STORE 100 WEST MADISON-ST., to corner of Reistrote productions of Reistrote productions. Can be cented with based onto the without, by Collik, Skwitch Mossien, we weeter to D. Gollak Skwitch Mossien, we weeter to D. Gollak Skwitch Mossien, we weeter to D. Gollak Skwitch Mossien, is west Against the Store of the Collins of the FOR ALE GREAT BARGAINS IN CHOICE RES-

TO RENT SECOND AND THISD FLOORS TO and 221 State st., dimensions 38:149, with or with out show-window on first days. In pairs on premises. HILDER, JENKINS & FAXON. WANTED-TO RENT.

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ONE KNARE, 2 STRINWAY, AND SEVERAL ONE KNARE, 2 STRINWAY, AND SEVERAL OTHER TITS-class plantos admired news also, several road organs, for sale very low by JUL. BAUER & OO. corner State and Monroe-its., Falmer House.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hais'ed street, between Mar HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, be

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon M'VICKER'S THRATRE Madison street, between CHICAGO MUSEUM-Mouroe sireet, between

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposite herman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, "The INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City and Country Real Estate, Wants Rents, Business Chances, Boarding and Lodging To Exchange, etc., etc.
To Exchange, etc., otc.
To Exchange, etc., otc.
To Exchange, etc., otc. SEVENTH PAGE-Amusements, For Sale, New Pub-

The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, February 1, 1875.

CHBACK, the putative representative i the United States Senate of the "gigantic fraud" in Louisiana, is not getting on as happily with his claim as he expected. The ion now is that he will not be admitted. though a cancus has decreed that he shall be.

The rumor that President GRANT has de ermined to veto the Little Tariff bill is supported by a vast weight of opinion on Newspaper Row in Washington, but the antece-dent probability of its being true is the only ground for it we have been able to discover. The President is not accustomed to take the world into his confidence pending the official ement of his conclusions

We print this morning copious extract from the arguments of Messrs. Evanrs and Payon for and against the admission THEODORE TILTON as a witness in the case against Mr. BEECHER. The reputation of both advocates would lend great interest to any studied arguments they might make, even if the issues involved were less widely published and discussed as matters of news. The fencing of these skilled lawyers will be especially admired by the profession, for whose particu-lar benefit we have brought this phase of the

Tom Scorr and his lobby are said to have clicked up hope the last few days, and now to be pretty confident of consummating the couthern Pacific steal. The people will know, of course, how to interpret the success of that piratical scheme. The general supposition will be that somebody played poker with somebody, that somebody lost, and that subsequently a number of Congress-men deposited \$1,000 bank-notes with the Sergeant at Arms. Perhaps though that system has become antiquated, and another more recondite, but similar in its operations,

Senator Ramser has at last made a virtue of necessity and "thrown up the sponge" in the Senatorial contest by quitting the field of action and leaving himself in the hands of his friends with permission to withdraw his name whenever in their judgment the inter-ests of the party can be subserved thereby. This of course is equivalent to his retiremen from the Senate at the expiration of his term. As there was no possibility that he could be elected, he has done very wisely in recognizing the fact that the Republican party of Minnesota desire to place a new man in his time-worn sent. He will have held office twelve years when his time is out, and that, they seem to think, is long enough, and that it is time for a change and time to relieve his own friends from the in-convenience of any further allegiance to him. It is a time of new deals all round the board, so that Mr. RAMSEY will not be lonesome in his leaving. He will have plenty of good company. Mr. CARPENTER should take the same philosophical view of the situation, and no longer waste his own time and his friends' energies in prolonging a hopeless contest Even at this distance from Madison, it is no difficult to see that his eyes are set, and that he must shortly join the caravan which procoods to the realms of private life.

Judge POLAND, of the Arkansas Investigat in a report, which will soon be presented to Congress. He holds that the GARLAND GOV ernment, whatever the means by which it came into existence, is sustained by a majority of the people, and that there are no grounds for the interference of the National Government in the State. Mr. Ward, another member of the Committee, takes a diametrically opposite view of the law and the facts. He finds that GARLAND was elected by gross claimed the lawful Governor. Happily there is no danger that anybody will mind what Mr. WARD says. The President decided the question as between BAXTER and BROOKS when he suppressed the rebellion of last fall; the only issue is between BAXTER and GAR-LAND, and in the treatment of that Judge Po-LAND is manifestly right. The evidence in the case has been so many times rehearsed that it need not be reproduced. Suffice it to say that Gantand was elected without opposition under the new Constitution; and that all the precedents in this country agree in recognizing the validity of a Constitution adopted by the people, however irregular

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Mess pork was less active, and 5@15c per barrel higner, closing at \$18.40 cash, and \$18.70@18.72 1-3 for March. Lard ulet and a shade easier, closing firm at 5@18.37 1-9 per 100 lbs cash, and 13.67 1-2 for March. Meats were in good demand and steady at 6 3-8@6 1-20 for shoulrs, 9 8-8c for short ribs, and 9 7-8@10c for nort clears. Dressed hogs were moderately ctive and 15e per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$7.85@7.85. Highwines were quiet and steady at 93 1.2e per gullon. Flour was quiet the German Government upon this question, and unchanged. Wheat was more active and aspecial caution is imposed upon the Count to treat the letter and its contents with discretion. Although the consequences and 1.8@1.4e lower, closing from at 64 8.4e of not treating the latter with discretion

cash and 72c for May. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 52 5-8c cash and March. Rye was quiet and firm at 97@97 1-2c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at \$1.23 for February and \$1.24@1-24 1-4 for March. Hogs were active and firm at Friday's advance, closing steady at \$6.25@7.25. were in fair demand and unchanged. Sales at \$2,50@6.87 1-2. Sheep were steady at \$3.50@6.00.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butles is slow to under stand that the Republican party is done with him; that the elections of last fall were a crushing condemnation of Butlerism; that nothing can damage the party so much as the ance in the capacity of its counselor and pro-tector. It is charitable to presume that Mr. BUTLER is ignorant of these facts, and to attribute his mistaken zeal in behalf of the party to ignorance rather than to malice. He ought to know better. Some of his friends should inform him, and save him from doing further mischief; or, if they will not, some of the friends of the party, who love it better than they love BUTLER, should undertake the task. We as Republicans might then be saved the humiliation of having Burner appear as one of our leaders; and he, for his part, would be spared the pains of advising such a man as Speaker BLAINE to violate the Constitution and the rules of the House for paltry party ends. The statement in our Washington dispatches this morning that BUTLER has publicly charged the Speaker with being recreant to the party on account of his rulings during the past few days will awaken indignation wherever it is read. Mr. BUTLER has no right to pass judgment on the fidelity of any Republican to the party. The last election in the Essex District showed that BUTLER's notion of fidelity was not that of the people; he doesn't know what fidelity to the party is. There is more than one reason for being

especially on the alert Monday mornings Everybody knows, of course, that the goodwife is not amiable then, having duties of an awfully solemn kind to discharge; but there is still another thing, quite as necessary and useful as the good-wife, to beware of on Monday mornings, and that is the daily newspaper. The Monday morning's paper is as liable as not to have a goodsized hoax stowed away in some part of its fair dimensions. For Monday is a dull day, and newspapers must live, -though the stern old moralist of the last century might not see the necessity, if he were above ground,-and in order to the existence of a certain class of newspapers sensations are necessary. Now, sensations are apt to be a great part fiction. The Sunday papers of limited circulation have half-a-dozen of them every week; and Sunday night some one or other of them is telegraphed over the country to the Associated Press, which would not be so favored-or abused-if anything of consequence were going. Hence the danger of Monday morning's paper. To illustrate: Two weeks ago this morning the sun-hoax was published. It came from the New York World. This morning, on the authority of the Courier-Journal, it is announced that the mysterious book for which the British Government has offered £1,000 has been discovered in Louisville. This may be so, but the chances very much against it. An editorial article in yesterday's Tribune gave all the information about the book that any one then possessed; and it is only necessary to add now that the Courier-Journal says it contains authentic copies of documents proving the marriage of GEORGE IV. with Mrs. FITZHEB-BERT. The story is a good one not to believe for the present. It savors strongly of a Sun-

Hall is published in full in this morning's is spe. It is certain to be read widely, and may be the means of stirring up a controversy among the evangelical and heterodox divines of Chicago such as we have not had for a long time and would very much like to Perhaps the most interesting part of Dr. RYDER's reply is that which comb Mr. Collyen's position in regard to the character and influence of music. Mr. Collyer had said that music was the only unfaller angel in the world; that there was no such thing as profane music; that "the not over music; and that music must be blended with some evil element before it can be made an evil or even a doubtful thing. Dr. RYDER's answer as to the first propositions mentioned is a sort of general negamur; out as to the last, which indeed comprehends all the rest, he is very explicit. He in effect admits, for the sake of argument, that music s pure nnless it is mixed with evil, but he says music is mixed with evil when it is mixed with beer and tobaccosmoke in Turner Hall on a Sunday afternoon. And he rather implies, though he does not say, that Mr. COLLYER talks nonsense when he argues solemnly that because music is good unless it is mixed with evil, and be ause good music is always a means of grace, therefore the music in Turner Hall is good music, and therefore Turner Hall is a means of grace. There is a good deal, however, to be said for Mr. COLLYEB and his side of the case; and, as Mr. COLLYER is quite

Dr. RYDER's sermon in reply to Mr. Coll-

YER's apology for Sunday-music in Turner

sion for weeks to come. We print elsewhere the text of the famous confidential letter from Prince BISMARCK to Count Von ARNIN upon the election of the next Pope, the disclosure of which by Von Annm was one of the principal causes that led to his arrest and subsequent punishment. In this letter BISMARCK assumes the fact that-sooner or later the old Pope will die and a Annu was one of the principal causes that led to his arrest and subsequent punishment. In this letter Bismarck assumes the fact that sooner or later the old Pope will die and a new Pope must be elected, and that Germany has an interest in this election, as she has a large number of Catholic subjects, and as the permanent, stable, and unpartisan charthe Vatican Council by its recent decrees as to Papal infallibility and jurisdiction has completely changed the relations of the Pope to his Bishops, and priests, and to the people. He therefore contends that the Governments of Europe should ascertain whether the elecion and the person elected would afford any guarantees that these prerogatives would not be abused, and have a mutual understanding with each other, so as to prevent any serious complications growing out of such an elec-tion. The particular request conveyed in the letter is that Count Von ARNIM, as the representative of Gormany, shall ascertain from the Italian Government whether it would feel disposed to exchange views with

seed not expect to hear the end of the discus-

still the letter will be found interesting reading, as outlining the policy of Germany with regard to the Papal succession

The action of the House of Repr tives of Minnesota in calling upon the Hon.
WILMIM S. Kino to appear immediately before the Investigating Committee at Washington and vindicate himself in relation to the disgraceful charges against him, or, failing therein, to hand in his resignation, is exactly to the point. Mr. Kino is under a very large and a very gloomy-looking cloud just now, and his present dodging and skulking about the country has at least the semblance sociation of his name with it, or his appear- of guilt. Mr. Kino can hardly be unaware that an investigation into the scandal of Pacific Mail is pending, and that direct testimony charges him with having received a re-markably well-buttered slice of the corrup-tion fund, and that it is very important, not only to himself but to his constituency, that he should put in an appearance at Washington and wash his hands. During the investigation in the last session, and pending his election he stoutly asserted he had never had anythin to do with Pacific Mail, and upon the strength of his assertion he was elected. Now that Mr. Inwin has made an equally plump state-ment affecting Mr. Kino's honesty, it is incumbent upon him to rise and explain and vindicate his assertion, or pass in his resigna tion and allow some less susceptible legislato to occupy his seat. As it is not altogether impossible that the next Congress may em phasize this request of the Legislature of his State Mr Kryg ought not to let the grass grow under his feet, but hasten to Washingington and set his house in order. His pres ent course is suggestive of guilt, and warrants the action of the Minnesota Legislature. He has but one alternative own up or throw

> THE "ACEPHALOUS SYSTEM." The Chicago Times has recently discovered that the President of the United States, under our Constitution, is not a President but a "King." He is a King, it seems, because he is elected for a fixed term of years, though we learn for the first time that this is a Kingly characteristic; and he is also a "King" because his administration is inflexible during the term of years for which he is elected. Because the President is a "King," the Times' governmental scientist opposes the proposi-tion to so amend the Constitution as to elect a President for six years and make him ineligible for a second term. This, he says, would only prolong and strengthen the royal prerogative. In lieu thereof the political savant of the Times proposes to abolish the President altogether and thus get rid of the King; then to distort the European system of responsible Ministry by substituting a Cabinet without a head, which shall change with the various modifications of the popular vote. It leaves altogether undetermined who shall exercise the Executive power, call the new Cabinet into existence, and appoint the various agents for the on of Government functions. In other words, the sage of the Times has conceived an acephalous system of government, which is a body without a head. Of all the political vagaries of modern journalistic enterprise, we commend this "acephalous sysem" as the most unique and remarkable specimen of its class.
>
> The Times has made very bungling work.

of a very serious proposition, and has so re-versed and complicated the real condition of things that it is worth while to bring some order out of the chaos it has created in seven days. Of all the systems of government, ancient and modern, civilized and savage, despotic and liberal, we have never heard of any that existed for any length of time without a head. This head may be generally denominated as an Executive or Chief Magistrate. In Russia, the Chief Magistrate is called a Czar; in Germany, an Emperor; in Italy, a King; in England, a Queen; in France, a Marshal-President: and in the United States, a President. The "acephalous system," however, is without precedent. We must start out with the adthat every Government, like every family, every corporation, every business, and every organization for common benefit, must have a head. The trouble with the Times reformer is that he would cut off the head altogether and leave the body and legs dangling in a confused and unshapely mass. This is absurd; but there is something serious behind this

jumble of nonsense.

There are two prevailing forms of govern ment in the civilized world at the present time, both with heads, but with very different organizations. One is the British and the other the American system; the one a constitutional monarchy, the other a constitutional republic. Both are governments for the people, but differ radically in plan. In the one there is a King or Emperor, possessed of a permanent ten-ure of office, handing it down by hereditary succession, and belonging to no party or faction. His power is restrained by constitutional provisions and by a Parliament elected by the people. In the other, the Chief Magistrate is a President elected by the people for a limited fixed term of years. His power is also restrained by constitutional provisions and by the limitation of his term of office. The organic difference between the the Cabinet attached to the person of the Chief Magistrate and administering the various functions of Government, is directly responsible to Parliament, and is changed cording to the policy of the people as developed by the representatives whom they elect; in the constitutional republic, the Cabinet is the personal creation of the Chief Magistrate, with the assent of the Senate, and its administrative functions are only checked by the limit of the Chief Magistrate's

term of office. We apprehend that the Chiacter of the Chief Magistracy-the Kingly attribute; without it, or something akin to it, a changeable Ministry would drift the country into anarchy. The Chief Magistrate of the American system is the very opposite of the Kingly at-tribute; he, like the American Parliament,

Cabinet might change without revolutionizing all the subordinate branches of the Govern-

It is certain that the "resp try" system has been a great blessing to the people of Europe wherever it has been adopted. It simply means that the Cabinet repreents the policy of the majority sentiment of the popular branch of Parliament. Whenever the Commons, or popular branch of the Parliament, votes a want of confidence in the rojects is equivalent, the Ministry retires, and the Chief Magistrate—King, Queen, Em-peror, or President, as the case may be— forms a new Ministry out of the personnel or chiefs of the majority party. The system originated in Great Britain, and has since been adopted by Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Holland, Beigium, Scandinavia; in fact, by all the European Governments except Russia and Turkey, which stil remain outside the pale of constitu-tional and responsible monarchy. Under this system the Ministers are generally members of the lower or popular branch of the National Legislature, and always have the privilege. whether members or not, of introducing their bills personally, explaining them and setting orth their merits on the floor of the House. But, under this system also, the Chief Executive is always the head of the party in power. Personally he is no partisan. In Great Britain the Queen is either Liberal or Conservative for the time being; in Germany the Emperor either Conservative or Progressive; in France the President is either Legitimist or Radical, according to the majority voice of the Commons. The defeat of party places him at the head of the opposiion, and he calls about him a Ministry in full sympathy with the present political status of the people upon any ending issue. The great advantage of the system may be briefly stated to be in the flexble adaptation of the Executive to the representative expression of the popular will, and n the harmony it assures between the adminstrative and legislative branches of the Gov-

The system of a responsible Ministry would have the same advantages in this country that it has in Europe, if properly applied. But in order to assure these advantages, and strip it of the dangers it would it would involve under our system of party patronage, it would be necessary (1) that the President should cease to be the recognized head of one party throughout his whole term of office, to the exclusion of the other, notwithstanding t may be the majority; and (2) that we should have a thorough, well-established, and progressive system of civil service. A constitutional amendment, providing that the Presidential term be six or eight years, and that the President be ineligible for a second term, would substantially realize the requirements of a responsible, flexible Administration, which at all times would be in harmony and agreement with the popular will, as exhibited in the House of Representatives in Congress. The length of his term would give the Executive an element of stability to guard against the anarchical tendency of frequent changes in the administrative and his ineligibility for re-election would be an inducement to cut loose the trammels of faction and be the President of the whole people. The establishment by law of a permanent civil service, outside of party changes, would render frequent changes in the Cabinet feasible without endangering the practical workings of all Government machinery. Under the present party system, a frequent change of Ministry and Executive power would speedily make the Government service a political Bedlam, in which one set of office-holders would so rapidly succeed another that the machinery would be altogether neglected and ruined. There is only one combination which could be worse, and that is the " headless system " evolved out of the political unconsciousness of the Chicago

THE METHOD OF RESUMPTION. Within five days after the late Finance bill ecame law, the Comptroller of the Currency eceived applications for the organization of eighteen new banks. The aggregate capital of the eighteen is \$2,650,000. Withing the same time, five old banks applied for an increase of \$710,000 in their capital stock. This increase of stock, old and new, to the amount of \$3,360,000 involved an increase of \$3,024,000 in the National Bank circulation. It therefore becomes the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the new law, to vithdraw 80 per cent of this amount (\$2,419,000) from the greenbacks in circula tion. At the present moment he is bound to withdraw more than this, because more applications from new banks have reached

To be sure, a few old banks have mean while retired part of their circulation, but 80 per cent contraction of greenbacks reckoned, not on the difference between the amount of National Bank currency issued and the amount retired, but simply on the amount issued. The law is plain on this point. It says:

Whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be

Whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of National Bank notes ac issued to any such association as aforesaid. The question therefore recurs,—How can Secretary Baisrow redeem now the \$2,500,-

000 of greenbacks which he is by law bound o withdraw? The law itself points out two ways for him to get the necessary funds. He . . . not otherwise appropriated." There are no such revenues now and no prospect of their speedy existence. This resource, therefore, exists only on paper. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, secondly, to sell any of the bonds now in his hands, provided he gets par in gold for them. The to withdraw greenbacks from circulation pari passu with the emissions of bank notes. He has no money with which to do so, and must therefore disobey the law unless he can sell

bonds at par for gold.

The Finance act must not be suffered to become a dead-letter in this way. Unless some change is made, it may result in un-limited expansion of the National Bank cur-

gold for greenbacks, and losing money on both operations. The 4 per cents would un-doubtedly bring par in greenbacks, so that redemption could keep pace with expansion

par in gold, it brings, say, \$112 in green-backs. Now we can better afford to pay \$4 (gold) interest on \$100 in greenbacks than we can \$5 (gold) on \$112 in greenbacks.

We urge this necessary amendment upon the attention of Congress and the country. Congress is bound to rescue the Secretary from the plight into which its action and lack of action may put him. It orders him to buy up some millions of greenbacks and then denies him the wherewithal to do so. If Sensition of the community, from whom the property of the community, from the property of the community of the communi tor SHERMAN's bill is to do the good claimed for it, it should be amended in some such way as we have suggested. Then the greenbacks can be funded gradually until they are at par. At this point the banks will manage resumption. All the nation has to do is to get its

dishonored paper out of the market. The 4 per cent bonds thus exchanged for greenbacks will remain in the hands of the people, and can be used as currency in the to these, it is notorious that the opportunipurchase of property and payment of debts, ties of escape from the Jail are as any one having property to sell would gladly receive them, and creditors would prefer them to currency in liquidation of any claim. The Illinois Farmers' Convention asked that greenbacks be interconvertible into 3.65 per cent currency bonds, but the right of conversion into 4 per cent gold bonds would be far better, as it would maintain the value of the greenbacks and stop the everlasting fluctuations to which they are now and must always be subject so long as they

THE DEAD-LOCK AT WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives at Washing-ton is composed of about 197 Republican and 95 Democratic members. There is a clear twothird majority in favor of the Republican yet last week there was the singular spectacle of a minority, less than one-third of the whole House, absolutely controlling legislation and suspending business. In a free country, where the majority rule prevails, this proceeding is anomalous. The process is is in making alternately the three motions -1, to adjourn; 2, to call the House; 3, t lay on the table. On each of these motion the yeas and nays are called, each call occupying two-thirds of an hour. As fast s one of these motions is voted down another is made, and thus for over fifty hours continued session the minority was able to defeat any action of the majority. At last, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, the majority yielded, and the House adjourned until Saturlay at noon. On Saturday the first busines was the reading of the journal of the pre vious session; on this journal are recorded the lists of yeas and nays, the lists in this instance numbering seventy-five. The minority insisted that the journal be read in full lists and all; after spending several hours hearing this record read, the House adjourn ed. This morning the business will be resumed just where it begun ser cral days ago. We are by no means opposed to depriving minorities of clear-ly and well-defined rights. We should protest as strongly as any one against giving a majority absolute authority; but there is no more certain principle of justice than that the majority should have control of the busi ness of the House. Of what avail is it that a party elect a body of representatives, with a large numerical majority, if the minority can, at their pleasure, deny the majority the right

wrong. It is a transfer of the authority of the House from the majority to a faction. an end to this anomaly. It is not proposed to secure to the majority the right to govern by extinguishing the right of a minority to be eard and to record their votes. It is a rule that will repeal the operation of the dilatory motion process,-a process unknown to the parliamentary law of any other nation. It is understood that the Speaker will recognize a motion to amend the rules as one of privilege and as one which a majority of the House can adopt; and, if this rule be adopted, then the power of the minority to obstruct the trans-

to rule the House, and thus defeat the popular will. Any system of rules under which

this proceeding can take place is of necessity

action of business will be removed. Both parties are interested in this business The next House will be largely Democratic, and, unless the rules be amended, the Republican minority may then do what the Demo crats have been doing the past week. On the other hand, the Republicans, who are now the majority, will be the minority at the next session, and they cannot afford to surrender in advance any of the rights that pertain to a minority. Under these circumstances, we think that both parties can afford to be honest, and make such a rule as will or ought to be acceptable to both majority and poses to establish an intermediate appellate ninority in this House and in the next.

MORE WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the disruption of the unnatural political alliance between the Germans and the Irish in connection with the administration of county affairs, caused by the removal of Mr. Peres Hand, the German Jailer, by Sheriff Agnew. So far as the personal re-lations of Mr. Hesing and the Sheriff or the disposition of Mr. Hand are concerned, the public cares not a whit, except as they indicate the breaking up of a corrupt and mischievous combination of foreign Know-Nothingism, which has worked incalculable injury to the city already. But the quarrel between the leaders of the foreign factions has developed some facts relative to the administration of the County Jail, which, if true intimately concern the public welfare. Mr. Hesing has published in his paper, the Staats. Zeitung, and stated in interviews substantially as follows: 1. That Sheriff Agnew has surrounded himself with his relatives and other persons whom he can use as tools in carrying out his unlawful and corrupt purposes. 2. That JAMES McHALE, a relative of the Sheriff, and the Sheriff's brother, have been in a state of almost constant intoxication since their appointment. 3. That these two and tribute; he, like the American Parliament, is a temporary creature of the people, and was originally intended to be a check upon the legislative branch is in other prover, as the legislative branch is in other presents a check upon him. If the flexible system of a responsible Ministry has sufficient advantages to suggest its substitution for the inflexible system of a personal Cabinet during the Chief Magistrate's term of office, then it can only be made with afterty by lengthening the Chief Magistrate's term of office, which will make him a more stable and less partiann head, and also making him ineligible to a related out. The Secretary would archange is for the National Bank currency in the Magistrate's term of office, which will be the first green step also the National Bank currency in the legislative branch is in other presons not named have made the ante-chamber of the Jail the scene of frequent and filthy excesses. 4. That McHalk and young AoxEw have furnished the prisoners with in-chamber of the Jail the scene of frequent and filthy excesses. 4. That McHalk and young AoxEw have furnished the prisoners with in-toxicating liquors, to which the Sheriff gave is consent (?), and that the profits went into the pockets of the inferior officers. 5. That the hospital-room, where the county supplies the Chief Magistrate's term of office, then it to time, that he will dispose of one, or two, or three millions of bonds, according to the Chief Magistrate's term of office, which will be received. The result of this simple enough: It is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fund greenbacks in a per cent bonds at not the profits went into the pockets of the inferior officers. 5. That the Sheriff himself is often drunk or under the influence of the Jail the scene of frequentand filthy excesses. 4. That McHalk and young AoxEw have furnished the prisoners with incovation of the greenbacks in the count of the greenbacks in the scene of frequentand filthy excesses. 5. That McHalk and young AoxEw have furnished the other persons not named have made the ante-chamber of the Jail the scene of frequent and

toward a civil-service system whereby the 4 per cent bonds for greenbacks instead of ing up of witnesses by prisoners, and would ought to be put into the form of a law. Such ting bonds for gold, and then selling the difference of the presentations. The 4 per cents would unprisoners who had not been tried or were

charged with minor offenses.

Now, one of two things is certain, either
Mr. HESINO has libeled the Sheriff in a terfrom the start.

Moveover, this would be the cheapest rible manner or the Sheriff is conducting the thing to do. If a 5 per cent bond is sold at Jail in a terrible manner. Mr. Hasno makes his charges plumply and without reservapublic expects to be protected. There is a large and lucrative patronage connected with the office of Sheriff, as he has the appoint-

ment of sixty employes. It is one of the largest and most important, and in many respects one of the most expensive, departments of the County Government. charges are, therefore, very serious, and demand immediate investigation. In addition and six prisoners have already improved them. McHale, one of the employes, is under indictment for inhuman cruelty to pris-oners, and the Sheriff has not only not called for his resignation, but is attempting to smooth over and apologize for his offense. All these matters imperatively call upon the Grand Jury for immediate investigation. They have nothing before them this week as important as these charges against the Sheriff and his administration of his high office. If they are not true, the Sheriff should be relieved from the terrible odium of them, and Mr. HESING should be rebuked. If they are true, then these abuses should be stopped at once by the action of the Grand Jury, and the Sheriff should be made to feel the weight of the law as well as the public condemnation. Whether they are true or not true, it is a matter for public congratulation that so large a wedge has been lriven into this unnatural and mercenary aliance between Irish and Germans the native-born citizens. There will be hope for Chicago if the rupture proves complete and men seek their political affinities on ques

tions of principle and not of birthplace. THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Bradwell has introduced a bill the Legislature providing for the consolidation of the Supreme Court, which it is pro posed shall hereafter hold four terms annu ally, and all of them at the State Capital. We print a copy of the bill, which is the bill prepared by the Chicago Bar Association. The objections heretofore urged against such a law have lost their plausibility, and the great necessity of providing for the public nterests now outweighs the probable loss of usiness of a few tavern-keepers at the places where the Court now holds its sessions.

This measure has become essential to the

onvenience and dispatch of the vast and inreasing business of the Court. The Court is now a peripatetic body, which keeps the the Church at the time when the State part Judges traveling, at their own expense, from or wholly asserted its divorce from the their various residences to Springfield, thence to Ottawa, and thence to Mount Vernon, and back over the same route again. There is no reason whatever for having the Court hold essions at more than one point. In States the Supreme Court sits at the Capital.

Except in revenue cases, its business is altogether appellate. Why an appellate court should be compelled to hold its sessions in public schools without increasing England can better afford to educate

the House from the majority to a faction.

is the practice to appeal pretty much every—

It is proposed to-day to give notice and tothing to the Supreme Court. When a man ening the State and by accumulating the lays of the lower courts and then appeals to the Supreme Court, such appeal giving him, used by the Liberals in behalf of disestabnow, an average of one year before a judgment can be had against him. Every case of neighborhood controversy, such as the identity of a calf, or the difference of a few pounds in the weight of a load of corn, and considerable body of Churchmen demand s all cases of alleged trespass, which ought never to be taken into any court than that of a Justice of the Peace, all find their way to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. This is one of the abuses of the judicial system and calls for immediate remedy. In a letter by Judge McALLISTER written last summer referring to this branch of the matter, he cite the practice of the railroad companies in appealing to the Supreme Court every case where judgment was obtained against them for live stock killed by the trains. These appeals are taken to gain time, and to worry plaintiffs into compromises, and literally make the Supreme Court a substitute for the fences the law requires them to maintain Senator Casex has a bill before the Legisla court. But to secure dispatch in business there ought to be several of these courts.

The Constitution makes provision for just such a necessity as now exists. It provides: After the year of our Lord 1874 inferior a courts, of uniform organisation and jurisdictibe created in districts formed for that pur which such appeals and write of error as the which such appeals and writs of error as the General Assembly may provide may be prosecuted from Circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases and cases in which a franchise, or free-hold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law.

A plan suggested by several of the most experienced lawyers of the State, and who are familiar with the business of the Supreme Court, is to constitute from four to five "inferiors appealing a court of the state."

ferior appellate courts" in districts including a convenient number of the present cir-cuits. These courts could be composed of the Judges of the several circuits within the district. All appeals and writs of error from Circuit Courts could be taken to these appellate courts; and appeals and writs of error from these courts could be taken to the Su-preme Court in all criminal cases, and in cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved. The Legis lature has the power to make the judge of these district appellate courts final, except in the classes of cases named. It is therefore within the power of the Legislature to relieve the Supreme Court of a mass of business which is taken there for no

a measure is appropriate in any legislation having for its purpose the relief of the Sapreme Court.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH Last Monday evening, Mr. John Bridger made a noteworthy speech to 15,000 of his constituents at Birmingham, England. The part of his address which will attract most attention is that in which he treats of the ing separation of Church and State in both

In the October number of the London Fort nightly Review, Mr. Edward Chamberlain, one of the leaders of English Radicalism, pub-lished an article on "The Future Programme of the Liberal Party," in which he der very frankly, that the Liberals could get Rad. ical support only by announcing their readiness to disestablish the Church of England the vaporing of an enthusiast, but the shown that the Church is in real being divorced from the State. The party that disestablished the Irish Church can make scant claim to conscientious scruples about treating the Churches of Scotland and England in the same way. The arguments used in the Irish case apply throughout the British Isles.
Mr. Bright said that he did not care to

enter upon an agitation for immedia must come. The schism in the Scottisi Church would be healed if the State withdres its especial protection from one of the fac-tions. The Church of England, he said is now a prey to contentious prelates and priests. There is dissension everywhere within it. What have Colenso and Star. LEY in common with the Ritualists? The It is, he declared, the only Protestant denomination which supplies numerous converts to Catholicism. Its revenues are excessive. It wastes money frightfully. It denies congregations the right to choose, or help choose, their ministers. In too many cases, the church-livings are sold to the highest bid der. "That will be a great day for freedom, Protestantism, and Christianity," said Mr. BEIGHT, "which will see the full, free discs tablishment of the Church."

The great importance attached to this speech in England is shown by the fact that a long summary of it was sent by cable. By discussing it vigorously. It has added weight from the fact that John Beight will doubt less be a member of the Cabinet whenever the Liberals overthrow DISRAELI.

It would be rash and foolish to say that a Established Church has always been an evil. In rude times, the prime necessity is a stable government. Such a government combines the sanctions of law and religion. The union of Church and State thus necessity. Once made, it lasts long beyond the original necessity of its existence. Even then, however, the Establishment is not an unmixed evil. It accumulates a stock of wealth which can be used, after its fall, fo national education. The schools of Germany Italy, France, and Mexico, have all been partly endowed with property taken from the Church at the time when the State partle Church. The Church has thus been the pow erful, though unwilling, forerunner of the school. It is doubtful whether any one o the countries named could have do what they have to encourage education had they not had this vast fund ready for their use. Its existence has enabled them to greatly increase their But this bill does not meet all the difficul-ties which now beset the Supreme Court. It Church now absorbs, to this great end. The ns for national education. Now let

But the contest will be long and bitter. The Established Church numbers very nearly half the population of England, and, until a separation of State from Church, it will not be done by any combination of the dissenting

Four seats in the United States States Sen ate, for the term that begins March 4, remain to be determined by the Legislatures of Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Florida. The public is already well informed of the contests and causes of delay in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In West Virginia the real fight is for a removal of the State Capital from Charleston, on the Kanawia, to Wheeling, and the Senatorship is part of the stock in trade. The Legislature is almost entirely Democratic. The partisans of Wheeling are disposed to elect a Charleston man (HENRY S. WALKER, of Charleston) United States Senator, but they await a proper delivery of votes on the State-House question. Mr. Walker's support (from 25 to 30) represents his own strength without the aid of Wheeling. The bill for the removal of the Capital is on its passage, and when passed Mr. Walkes will be elected. In Florida, the Mr. Walkin will be elected. In Florida, the Legislature is closely constituted—37 Demo-crats, 36 Republicans, and 4 Independents, on joint ballot. The Democrats have the or-ganization in both branches, by aid of the In-dependents; but in the ballots for United States Senator the vote, as reported, is ap-parently divided without much regard for parently divided without much regard for party lines, and in a manner almost to defy explanation at this distance. The Jackson-ville New South (Republican), of latest date, insists that it is the hope of Gov. STARES (Republican) to be elected Senator, by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, the office of Governor thanks devalving on the Democrats in the by devolving on the Democrats in the person of the President of the Sense; but the Tallahassee Floridian (Democratic), also of latest date, scouts the idea, and it is not been voted for, and the persons recthe most votes have been: WILKINSON the most votes have been: WILKINGON CLEAR, ex.Gov. DAVID S. WALKER, SARUEL WALKER, PROCTOR (colored), S. B. McLan, Hinns, and Bissuz. The New York gentleman, Jour L. RxQua, reported to be present with ample funds and the championship of Senster Cosovers, remains in the background, and Granzer, whose Senatorial term is about to Expire, appears to be counted out altogether.

The decision of the House, by a vote of 190 to 55, to make the Hennepin Canal biff the special order for the second day of February, has drawn out the arguments of the Ohio press. The One cinnati Commercial has a long and carefully

since the appropriation it cal issued as a subsidy to yet it is the first step of a gre National Treasury for the ternal improvements. The a that the bill leaves to the disofficer of the Government the to be yaid for the right of a demartion and appraisal of erry is to be made by free-the neighborhood of the land terests are identified with as sun possible in damages to The third argument is one Commercial claims that, aith cost of the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal in the canal is \$4.5 cost will be anything free the canal in the canal Raritan Canal, of 43 miles \$4,000,000; and the Chesape \$4.00,000; and the Chesape. 140 mites long, costing \$11,3 urges that the canal is not an prise; that it is wholly with Illinois; and that Congress." to build canals within the or to squander the public meany out fallacious plans to market." These are the argumercial, and probably of all the It is consoling to reflect the eration has its credulous for

ject. The article opens with HOLMAN resolution, pledging no subsidies to public or p

the Spiritualistic mania of to-dupon a greater number of pe impoved facilities for commu-convarts and believers in the s-ry, who were as bigoted and probable that in the twenty-KATE KING may be cited to future hoax. A writer in future hoax. A writer in teresting old volumes, a rateen pages, bearing date of 16 London. The writer, who sign Esq.," was in the service of located in the South, and the e occurred many years before. while sitting with his host, one and his family, the house shower of stones, varying in rock as big as his fist to a rock as big as his fist to a sm moon was shining brightly, and rounding country was plainly human being was discovered.

ately soneluded that "the stone then much believed in, were gull The devils entered the house, and dropped their missiles a ing, much to the astonishme When the writer began to plainstrument the boulders outsid room, and jumped to the music by a pewter spoon. This sort of for soveral weeks. There were nesses cited by the writer; and Junnings, Governor of New nesse cited by the writer; am
JENNINGS, Governor of New
CLARK, Governor of Bhode Islas
Bonder, of the same State, wh
associated with the Ownna,
Laces, Crookeses, and even to
our own day. The book, call
"Lithobolia, or the Stonewill compare favorably with
now diverting confessions o
Owen, in his articles published

The policy adopted by the N ishing the scum of their populate some of the distant Italian keeping them under strict police a good one for Naples, even if upon the poor wretches who does not appear that the thier Naples are given much chi lawyer who owns the Deput ip nates the jury, and therefor bob tail—the Camorristi as have a bard time of it. Th sular, and their FELTON is easy. There, by the huahome, and subject only infliences of an Italian the companionship of Italian study the art of living by cannot compare with anythin islands are not penal settleme them in a measure, but the cr petty rogues, vagrants, bullied If McDonalD and his crew we residence, they would probal way out of town to one of the Perhaps in time things may ant here that the city will be up by a ring architect, and

m in chemist, instead of put it would do the most go covered a method of making dust. He will doubtless p under the title of "Drunk The results may be appair The results may be appall pothing to this pathetic picture by the Dunn County (Tenn.)

We are a friend of the temper we want it to succeed, but what who a man can take a rip-say drunk with a fence rail? What itory, Liquor law if a man is emissive out of the shingles on get delirium tremens by drink attehen chairs? You may shu gin-shop, and keep him away from become uproarious on boile cated window sills, an effort at inly be a faiture. It will be wise successories will butcher the Gabe goes any further.

Grand Jury ascertained defice before it that a clique of the ed that one of the compani ed that one of the compani a horse-railroad on Wabash a up " \$30,000 for their benefit of money was actually "pu Safety Deposit vanit, to be to ordinance passed. But this ly changed front and voted o ascertain. Was it because the control was it becaused to take nothing; or \$80,000 bidders had, in the tinguished Mayor, been "recompetitors? A question poker players to decide.

ter of His Excellency the F set foot upon American soil arrived by the steamer Re Star line, which reached he

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IGHT ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH onday evening, Mr. John Briogroteworthy speech to 15,000 of his its at Birmingham, England. The saddress which will attract most atthat in which he treats of the comof Church and State in both cotland.

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combination of the dissenting in the United States States Senerm that begins March 4, remain ined by the Legislatures of Wisesota, West Virginia, and Florblic is already well informed of and causes of delay in Wisconsin ta. In West Virginia the rea a removal of the State Capital ton, on the Kanswha, to Wheel-Senatorship is part of the stock to Legislature is almost entirely they await a proper delivery of State-House question. Mr. pport (from 25 to 30) repren strength without the aid of he bill for the removal of the its passage, and when passed will be elected. In Florida, the closely constituted—37 Demo-ublicans, and 4 Independents,

The Democrats have the or-both branches, by aid of the In-but in the ballots for United r the vote, as reported, is ap-led without much regard for din a manner almost to defy this distance. The Jackson-th (Republican), of latest date, is the hope of Gov. STALES to be elected Senator, by a of Republican and Demo-the office of Governor thereon the Democrats in e President of the Senate; assee Floridian (Democratic), ate, scouts the idea, and it is ZARNS to recall his own perer, not long ago addressed to Thus far Gov. Steams has have been: WILKINSON CALL, S. WALKER, SAMUEL WALKER, ed), S. B. McLIN, HICKS, and New York gentleman, John L.

d to be present with ample shampionship of Senator Cos-in the background, and Gu-matorial term is about to ex-b be counted out altogether. of the House, by a vote of 180 to Hennepin Canal bill the special cond day of February, has drawn as of the Ohio press. The Cincial has a long and carefully a squares the passage of the stwo columns, and from this ted the whole of the opposition counts to hear against the prohet The article opens with a quotation of the Bornan resolution, pledging Congress to give a subsidies to public or private enterprises, proceed to Washington, where a round of social festivities in honor of the returned "Prince will take place.—New York Herald. such as, it claims, is the proposed canal. The Commercial maintains that, though "this par-legist canal scheme does not come strictly within the terms of the Holman resolution,

PERSONAL.

NICCOLINI is the favorite tenor of Rome. within the terms or the HOLMAN resolution, since the appropriation it calls for is not to be issued as a subsidy to any corporation," reit is the first step of a great depletion of the National Treasury for the construction of internal improvements. The second argument is that the bill leaves to the discretion of a single Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is a guest at the Palmer House. Mrs. Van Cott, the celebrated revivalist, arrived yesterday at the Sherman House.

WACHTEL, the tenor, is coming to this countriest season, with a company of his own. King ALPHONSO wears an Ulster overcoat; thus does a touch of zero make the whole world

officer of the Government the amount of money to be said for the right of way; that the con-

demnation and appraisal of the required property is to be made by free-holders residing in the neighborhood of the lands, all of whose interests are identified with securing the largest ampossible in damages to their neighbors. The third argument is one of cost. The Commercial claims that, although the estimated cost of the canal is \$4,500,000, its actual cost will be anything from \$6,000,000 to 100.

cost will be anything from \$6,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and cites in support of the prediction the Delaware & Hudson Capal,

prise; that it is wholly within the limits of

Illinois; and that Congress "has no jurisdiction

to build canals within the limits of a single State

or to squander the public money in trying to

carry out fallacious plans for getting grain to market." These are the arguments of the Com-mercial, and probably of all the opponents of the

It is consoling to reflect that, though this gen

gration has its credulous fools, it is not more

fool sh than its predecessors; and that, though the Ppiritualistic mania of to-day may have seized

upon a greater number of people, through the improved facilities for communication, it had its converts and believers in the seventeenth centu-

ry, who were as bigoted and credulous as their

descendants of the nineteenth. It is more than probable that in the twenty-first the fizzle of

London. The writer, who signs himself "R. C., Esq.," was in the service of His Majesty, and

located in the South, and the events he describes

occu. red many years before. He narrates that while sitting with his host, one George Walton,

and his family, the house was assailed by

shower of stones, varying in size from that of a rock as big as his fist to a small pebble. The

moon was shining brightly, and the whole sur-

rounding country was plainly visible, and no

human being was discovered. It was immedi-

ately concluded that "the ajone-throwing devils," then much believed in, were gullty of the outrage.

The devils entered the house, inseen, of course, and dropped their missiles through the celling, much to the astonishment of everybody.

When the writer began to play upon a musical instrument the boulders outside danced into the room, and jumped to the music, and were joined

by a pewter spoon. This sort of thing continued

for several weeks. There were some noted wit-

nesses cited by the writer; among them SAMUEL

JENNINGS, Governor of New Jersey; WALTER CLARK, Governor of Rhode Island; and MATTHEW

Bonden, of the same State, whose names will be associated with the Owens, Lippitts, Wal-

LACES, CROOKESES, and oven HENRY WILSON, of our own day. The book, called by the writer

"Lithobolia, or the Stone-Throwing Devil," will compare favorably with the ingennous and now diverting confessions of ROBERT DALE OWEN, in his articles published in the Atlantic.

The policy adopted by the Neapolitans in ban-

ishing the scum of their population from the city to some of the distant Italian islands, and there

a good one for Naples, even if it be a little sever

upon the poor wretches who are banished. It

Naples are given much chance to employ lawyer who owns the Deputy Sheriff who man

ip nates the jury, and therefore the tag-rag and

have a hard time of it. Their bridewell is in-

sular, and their FELTON is supported by a little

the companionship of Italian policemen, they study the art of living by work. The system

cannot compare with anything American. The islands are not penal settlements; they resemble them in a measure, but the criminals are usually

If McDonalD and his crew were in Naples as a

residence, they would probably soon find their

Perhaps in time things may become so unpleasant here that the city will build an island home

for some of these beauties in the lake. If put up by a ring architect, and a little shaky, so

A new danger has arisen. A misguided Ger-mun chemist, instead of putting his time where

it would do the most good by inventing a

chemical compound warranted to destroy the taste for liquor, has willfully and wickedly dis-

covered a method of making brandy out of saw-dust. He will doubtless publish the process under the title of "Drunkenness Made Easy." The results may be appalling. We can add

ear that the thieves and vagrants of

keeping them under strict police surveillar

mation and appraisal of the required prop-

MARIE CAROLINE ARCHAMBAULT, Countess Lady CHANTRY has left £100,000 as a fund for

the encouragement of painting and sculpture in Great Britain. "Warrington" (W. S. Robinson), the well known Boston journalist, is dying from disease f the nerve-centres.

FORNEY is mad with those wretched French

men because they can understand his English no better than his French.

prenention the Dolaware & Hudson Canal, 103 miles long, costing \$6,500,000; the Schuyikill Navigation Canal, of 108 miles, at a cost of \$13,207.000; the Delaware & Earitan Canal, of 43 miles in length, costing \$4,00,000; and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the pulse long costing \$1,00,000; Mr. S. W. ELLIOTT, Assistant Business Mana ger of the New York Graphic, is in the city, a guest of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A Belfast, Me., woman was divorced in the afternoon and re-married before night. She was raised in a very appropriate town. Herr Falkenhagen, a Russian subject, has received a concession from the Shah of Persia to build the first railroad connecting Europe and

GEORGE RIDDLE, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard, has made his debut as Romeo. He is KATE FIELD'S cousin, and subject to the family

lady of the Paris Theatre Français, is thinner than her acting. The wite say she bides behind her Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, late publisher of the New York Tribune, is going the rounds as a clerk on a \$1,500 salary. He ran too big a house,

and is a warning to publishers.

Mile. Granville, who is somewhat formidably described as "the lady with jaws of iron and

Kar.z Kine may be cited to illustrate some future hoax. A writer in the Providence (B. L.) Press mentions, among certain interesting old volumes, a rare book of sixteen pages, bearing date of 1698, and printed in eeth of steel," is now performing at the Palace Amphitheatre in San Francisco. The Rev. Miss HARRIS, of Hallowell, Me., has chaplained in the day's business of the Legisla-ture—the first woman who ever did such a thing —and now she looks for a foreign mission.

Gen. TRUMBULL, heavily armed, is looking for the athletic proof-reader of the Delphi Monitor. The General's lecture was on "Irish Orators," not on "Irish Praties," as the Monitor an-

The Louisville Courier-Journal spake wiser than if knew when it supposed the Lydia Tuompson's legs would be a joy forever. The fear haunts us that the padding on those aged

KRUPP, the cannon-maker, is disgusted. He got a hint of approaching trouble and hired more hands. He has had to discharge a great many of them with the assurance that the good The Hon. N. B. Judd is still improving, and yesterday was sitting up for a short time, al-though he is yet able to see only his most inti-

nate friends. It will be some weeks yet Mr. Judd can leave his rooms at the Grand Old Montrose has had a singular case of elepe ment in high life. A female fox, owned by a gardener, was confined by a chain fastened to a leather collar. A dog-fox evidently made his way in, gnawed off the collar, and eloped with

y-love. They made double tracks. Miss Sally Apans, of Portland, brought the man she loved to the point by saying to him, while gleams of love-light shot from her half-shut eyes, "I have had two effers of marriage. The first did not please me; and, as for the second, I—I have a superstitious regard for odd

When John Amos, of Lambeth, London, was charged with drowning his wife, he would have preferred his wife's relatives to the Original and these ignorant relatives have become so per sonal as to sing to him a song with the chorus, "Here's the blank that drowned his wife," he easy. There, by the hundred, away from throws himself upon the mercy of the Court.

Typographical errors are sometimes as cosfly as diamonds. A Philadelphia paper recently called a man there a "box-maker" when it inhome, and subject only to the genial influences of an Italian climate and tended to call him a "bookkeeper," and nov that man comes into court, with his lacerated soul bleeding, like Marco Bozzaris, at every vein, and asks to be awarded \$15,000 damages. Of course he will get every cent of it. But we should suppose that half a million would hardly place his sensibilities and reputation rectus in curia - Louisville Courier Journal.

"Lotte" as a star is declining. Kicking has ceased to become interesting. She is getting old, and the public is beginning to tire of her silly pracks. Hence in Chicago it is formally announced that she would accept no more than 5 per cent for her money invested here. In San Francisco, where her last engagement was a de-plorable fizzle, she donates a drinking-fountain. Some agent is pushing Lotta's advertising dodges to a degree of attenuation from which transparency is inseparable.

There has been another outburst of South-There has been another outcurst of Southern chivalry. Paul Zecchi, a "high-toned Southerner" from Georgia, met a cold-blooded Northerner in San Francisco, and with that true nobility which scorns even good-breeding and politeness, called him "a d—d carpet-bagger." They fought, and the Southerner, receiving a light wound, fired into the air. Being

by the Dunn County (Tenn.) News:

We are a friend of the temperance movement, and way want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a frone rail? What is the use of a Prohibitory Liquor law if a man is able to make brandy sunshes out of the shingles on his root, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his litchen chairs? You may shut an inebriste out of a gin-shop, and keep him away from taverae, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and dessicated whole wills, an effort at reform must necessated whole wills, an effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wire, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.

Booling, and the him "a d—d carpet-bag-politically in the compart of the suicide. I for in the air. Being refused a second shot, he tried to commit suicide. Zecchi caused the hanging of Ivea brother during the War as a Union spy.

The Prison Committees of the Indiana State Legalature arrived at the Tremont House yeaterday moroing from Michigan City, where they have been examining the management of the Northern Prison. They left last evening on the 9-45 train for Joliet, examining the Illinois State

better anise to be provided that the second th

WASHINGTON.

The President Expected to Veto the Little Tariff Bill.

Conflicting Reports from the Arkansas Committee.

Poland Supports Garland, and Ward Declares for Brooks.

The Amazing Impudence of Benjamin Butler Freshly Illustrated.

The Tom Scott Pacific Railroad Lobby Gaining Hope.

LOUISIANA AND PINCHBACK. FINCHBACK GETTING DISCOURAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chasgo Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—At the Senate

Republican caucus on Saturday a resolution was agreed to indorsing the action of the President with respect to Louisiana, and providing for the recognition of the Kellogg Government as the de facto Government. It was especially agreed, however, that no Senate shall be bound by the aucus-rule to support the validity or legality of the Kellogg Government. It was found, after repeated deliberation, that there was not such a unit upon the subject of the legality of the Kellogg Government as would warrant a majority of the Republicans in the caucus-even if such a majority had existed—to force the minority to acknowledge its legal validity. The development sof the last two or three days have shown, moreover, that it was extremely unlikely that such a majority could be had. It was absolutely agreed that each Senator shall be left to his own discretion upon the question of seating or refusing to seat Pinchback. This action of the caucus will, of Pinchback. This action of the caucus will, of necessity, compol a modification of the action of the Senate Committee on Elections as regards the Kellogg Government. Indeed, the return of Carpenter, both of whom are members of the Elections Committee, would doubtless have changed the vote in Committee as to the recognition of the validity of the Kellogg Government. Wadleigh, Carpenter, and Aldorn's votes would have secured a different result. It now seems certain that Pinchback and Alcora's votes would have secured a different result. It now seems certain that Pinchback cannot count on more than the 18 votes which were east for him Friday in the small caucus, when only 8 votes were cast against him. A careful canvass of the Senators since then shows that Pinchback's friends were all present at that cancus, while most of his opponents were absent. The indications from this result are that the case of Pinchback will not now be pressed, as neither he nor his friends desire to agitate the matter unless there is a prospect of his admission. The action of the cancus vesterday shows that that prospect has now almost disappeared. Pinchback is himself much disturbed at this result. His seat is doubtless

The only chance for the admission of Pinchback is to admit him on his prims facie credentials. The claim is made that Senstors could vote for him on his credentials without committing themselves to the legality of the Legis-

THE ARBOGINGE OF THE POINTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Gen. Butler, and as many as he can get to follow him, are mani-festing much opposition to Speaker Blaine. The opposition arises from the character of Blaine's rulings during the progress of the dilatory mo-tions on the Civil-Rights bill. Butler had two animated conferences with Blaine on the floor of the House Saturday afternoon, in which But-ler showed great hoat. He insisted that Blaine ought to be partisan enough, in a time like this, to waive some of his constitutional theories and rule for his party. Blaine replied, with equal heat, that his cath of office and his sense of the duties of his position required nothing of the sort of him, and that he had ruled strictly in acsort of him, and that he had ruled strictly in secordance with the Constitution of the United
States and the established rules of the House.
Ben Butler left him in a great passion, and profamely said to the bystanders: "There is one
motion which I can get the floor to make." The
bystanders thought Butler meant a motion to
eiect a new Speaker. This remark of Butler's
is characteristic of his supreme ignorance of the
rules of the House. There is probably no member of like experience who makes more serious
and more frequent blunders in parlimentary law
than Butler.

THE SUBSIDY LEECHES.

TOM SCOTT IN HOPE.

Special Diapatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Tom Scott mittee on Pacific Railroads will to-morrow, by a decided majority, report favorably upon the Texas Pacific bill, and request that it be placed upon the calendar. They are also confident that the bill will pass both Houses, although there has been no public demonstration. The friends of the bill have been making desperate efforts for of the bill have been making desperate efforts for the last three weeks. Probably every Congress-man has been visited, and the whole Southern State delegations are pledged to support it as a unit. Leading Democrats, like Lamar and Alex-adder H. Stephens, and nearly every Southern Republican, it is said, are piedged to work for the will. The prospects of its passage are much better now than they were a week ago. Its op-ponents in the Hoase, however, predict that it cannot secure more than 80 votes in that body.

ALABAMA. INFORMATION OBTAINED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL

COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Four hundred and eighty pages of the Alabama investigation have been printed. It commenced the 24th of December, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives. The testimony taken is very contradictory, some witnesses al-

land Government came into power, there is no constitutional basis for the intervention of the United States Government. The minority report by Ward will insist that Garland was elected by gross france, which amount to a revolution, and that Brooks should be recognized as the only lawful Governor of that State.

There is some reason to believe that the President will return the Little Tariff bill to Congress without his approval. It is the custom of the President to refer all bills after their passage to the heade of the departments whose interests they respectively affect, in order that the opinion of the respective Cabinet officers may be had as to the advisability of giving them the Presidential approval. It is understood that Secretary Bristow vesterday evening returned the Little Tariff bill to the President with the statement that the bill is such a partial measure that it would be of no cractical benefit to the revenue, and that it is to be preferred that this bill should fail and that some general revenue bill should take its place.

fail and that some general revenue bill should take its place.

HENRY WILSON
says that he is receiving hundreds of letters from all parts of the country indorsing the policy set forth in his recent letter. These letters come from old-time Abolitionists, and from ex-Confederate Generals. All agree that the desire of the majority of the people North and South is for peace. It is very evident that Henry Wilson has been overtaken with an ambition to become President.

President.

Hobse caucus.

There will be a caucus of the House Republicans to-morrow morning to determine upon action as to the proposed new rule, and to consider the general order of business.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee expect to go vicerously to work this week on a revenue bill,

The Ways and means committee expect to go vigorously to work this week on a revonue bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Members of the Committee seem to think that the Pacific Mail investigation will not develop any new points, and manifest a disposition to

drop it.

[To the Associated Fram.]

CAPT. JACK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Secretary of War has forwarded to the House of Representatives the reports of the Quartermaster-General, and the Commissary-General of Subsistence, giving in detail the cost to those departments of the Modoc war, amounting in the aggregate to \$411,000.

\$411,000.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House the estimate of Majs. Comstock and Weitzel, of the Corps of Engineers, of the expense of deepening the navigable channel of the rivers connecting Lakes Erie and Huron to admit of the passage of vossels far awing 25 feet of water. The figure is nearly \$4,000,000.

figure is nearly \$4,000,000.
The Maills.
The House Committee on Appropriations in their report on the Post-Office bill recommend an appropriation of \$17.548,000 for in/and mall service next year; a reduction of \$514,796 from

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a number of bills were referred for the relief of various States on account of ordunace and ordnance-stores issued to them, during the late War, have reported that the relief asked should be granted, and report a bill for that pur-THE ALABAMA SPECIAL COMMITTEE

expect to bring their investigation to a close this week. Of the five members. Buckner and Luttrell will make a minority report.

A CARD FRON THE HON. S. A. MURLIDUZ. To the Editor of The Chacaso Tribune:

HOURS OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—In your paper of the 26th you state that I proceed in causes to make appropriations.

that I proposed in caucus to make appropriations for the army for two years. No such proposition was made by me or any other person at the cau-cus. Your obedient servant, S. A. HURLEUR. FIRES.

AT CHICAGO.

A fire broke out at 1:25 a. m. yesterday, in the paper and rag store of Rosenbaum, Mitchell & Co., located in the three-story brick building Nos. 227 and 229 West Lake street. The loss or stock amounted to \$1,000, and on building, owned by J. W. Boidall, to \$150. The propert, is fully insured. The cause of the fire could no be ascertained. The slarm was given from Box 519.

519.

The alarm from Box 519, at 2:30 yesterday morning, was occasioned by a fire in the machine-shop of Zigawald & Co., situated in a large frame bullding corner of Fulton and Morgan streets. The loss amounted to \$2,500. There is an insurance of \$8,000 on the property. Cause of fire unknown.

The signal from station No. 75 at 11:50 o'clock last night was occasioned by figs in the frame structure, No. 4 McGragor street, owned by Steinhurst & Co., and used by them for blood-refining purposes. Damage, \$500; covered by insurance. An overheated furnace caused the firs.

AT PEORIA, ILL. tail tea-house of Pratt Bros. was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. There is no definite theory as to origin of the fire, but it is supposed that an open flue or pipe-hole on the second floor caused the mischief. The stock of second floor caused the mischief. The stock of tess and coffees were completely ruined, entailing a loss of some \$7,000, which is partially covered by insurance in the following companies: Springfield, \$1,000; Hudson, N. J., \$1,000; Peun Fire, \$1,000; Ben Franchin, \$2,000; and Lycoming, \$1,000. The building was considerably damaged, probably, in the neighborhood of \$2,500. This, however, is fully protected by insurance in the People's, of Memphis, Citizens', of St. Louis, Farmers', of New York, and Farmers' & Drovers' of Kentucky.

AT STRATFORD, ONT. STRATFORD, Ont., Jan. 31 .- Fire broke out this morning in the rear of Regent Hall, which caused the destruction of a large amount of property. The principal losers are McKay & Co., \$26,000; Williamson & Co., \$35,000; N. A. Smith & Co., \$18,500; Jeffrey & McLenhans, \$25,000; Archdeacon Fuller, \$8,000; Matheson, \$15,000; Butler, \$6,000, and several others. Total, \$145,000; insurance not ascertained. morning in the rear of Regent Hall, which caused

AT NILES, MICH. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NILES, Mich., Jan. 31.—Capt. Sheppard's dwelling, on Third street, burned this evening. Loss. \$2,000; insured for \$1,500 in the New

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 31.—This morning, the clothing store of H. J. Gladke, and the hard-ware stores of G. A. Gridley & Son, Water street, were burned. Loss \$40,000.

THE \$5,000 BOOK.

Discovery of the Work for Which British Royalty Will Pay So Dearly.

It Is Found in the Library of a Gentleman of Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31 .- The book for which a reward of £1,000 in gold has been offered by Mr. G. Galbourne, of London, and stated in a circular, extensively distributed by him, to relate against the publication of which the Lord Chan-cellor issued an injunction, and of which only one copy is known to be in the United States, was yesterday, discovered to be in the United States, was yesterday, discovered to be in the possession of a young lawyer of this city. The owner could not be found until after midnight, and facts were obtained from him too late to be telegraphed. The Courier-Journal of this morning contains a lengthy account of the book and its possessor. from which the following extracts embrace the main facts. The book is "Memoirs of George IV., Containing a Minute History of all Scandalous Passages in His Life, together with an Epitome of the Corruption of flis Political Administration." The identity of the book seems positive, for it bears the imprint of the publishers named in the circular, as well as the date of its issue—1880. The memoir is in two volumes, and a hasty glace at the contents suffices to clearly show why there is so large a reward offered for it. Two or three years ago, an English gentleman named Taylor, a cook-salesman of this city, discovered the volumes in a case of books which his firm had imported from C. D. Caseenevs, a London book-dealer, now out of business. The volumes had not been ordered, and it was presumed that they had been placed in the case accidentally. Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted upon the work he at once appreciated its value. The date of its importation was about the beginning of 1873. He showed the book to vesterday, discovered to be in the possession of a Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted upon the work he at once appreciated its value. The date of its importation was about the beginning of 1873. He showed the book to a number of hiterary gentlemen of the city, and among them was the young lawyer who is now its fortunate possessor. The latter gentleman hesitated some days about making the curchase, but his love of the rare and curious in literature triumphed, and he bought them. Since then the volumes have filled a place upon the shelves of the library of the gentleman in question. It is quite certain that the reason the Royal family are so solicitous for its destruction lies in the fact that the marriage of King George with Mrs. Fitz Herbert is proven by letters and documents taken from the koyal Archives. It also testifies that a child was born to Mrs. Fitz Herbert while in lawful wedlock. The books contain finely executed portraits of those women whose names have become familiar to all students of the shady side of English history in connection with that of the amorous George.

shady side of English history in commercial that of the amorous George.

A LATER TELEGRAM:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—The gentleman in whose possession is the book referred to in an earlier dispatch, is Fontaine L. For, a young lawyer of this city. It is send he has received a number of dispatches to-day from interested

Treasurer, has turoed over what property he had, and his bondsmen will make up the balance of the deficit in the Treasury caused by the late robbery.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.—A colored burglar, Cornelius Robinson, was shot dead early this morning in the house of and by Rush Burgess, Collector of Internal Revenue, whose act was justified by the Coroner's jury.

STREET-CAR TRAGEDY.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Thomas Burns, who sttempted to get on the front platform of an Eighth avenue car Saturday night, was thrown violently off by the driver, Richard Robioson, and a wheel passed ever his arm and leg, causing death. Robinson was arrested.

PHILANTHROPIC.

TEMPERANCE.

Boston, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Catholic temperance societies to-night, steps were taken toward building a central hall in Beston for the use of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of Massachusetts. This is the first move in a general plan for the erection of similar buildings in each State of the Union.

CIVILIZING THE INDIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 81.—A meeting in the interest of the Indian missionary work was held this evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church. Addresses were delivered on the best means of civilizing Indian tribes. THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—In the Upper Lake region falling barometer, brisk and possi-bly high southeast to southwest winds, cloudy and decidedly warmer weather, and probably NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Heavy snow-storm to-night.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

Maximum thermometer, 13; minimum, f. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamers Ville de Paris, from Havre; Halsatis, from Hamburg; Castils, from Moditerranean ports.

PLYSOUTE, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamship Pommerania, from New York.

Lunson, Spain, Jan. 31.—United States steamer Prenalin has arrived in the Tagus.

TILTON'S TONGUE.

(Continued from the First Page.) gain, sir, befor your Honor will adopt any such ouclusion, before you will approve any such octrine, you must be driven to it by the fore of a irresistible and legal logic. Thank God there, in my belief, no such rule in the law of this tate! There is no such injustice in the policy four Legislance.

State! There is no such injustice in the policy of our Legislaure.

I do not propose, sir, to examine at any considerable length authorities referred to or commented upon, but I understand our learned adversary to declare that the policy of the common law, excluding husband and wife as witnesses for and agaiost each other, is founded upon the harmony and the inviolability of the domestic relation. I deep that proposition, sir. It is maintained, undoubtedly, by many of the English authorities, and is, in one authority in this State, alluded to as the ground of exclusion; but in later and better considered authorities, I submit to your Honor that the dogma has no support whatever.

whatever.

This case presents

THIS elnoular Proulairry,
that the defendant hitherto has published his
demand to all the world for the production of all
possible evidence that could be produced against
him. To all the earth he has given a public challenge, demanding that everybody who can throw
any light upon this mixed and troubled controversy should appear and present it. To-day,
through his counsel, he soeks to close
the principal avenue of evidence. To his adversary, whom, a while ago, he called upon to appear
before his chosen tribunal and schibit his proofs,
he makes the objection of incompetency. It is
not for me to say, sir, whether the confidence of
that challenge rested upon the circumstance
that the revelations were to be made before his
own chosen judges, appointed by and ruled by
himself, and that to-day that challenge is an
swered before a reliable and competent tribunal
and under the sanction of judicial law. At any
rate, it is a remarkable inconsistency, and the
imagination will necessarily rove in the fancy for
the feasons which should thus have altered the
tone of confidence and defiance on the part of
this defendant.

The sionificance of the trial.

But, sir, this hitigation, although represented
by my learned friend as a mercenary pursuit
upon the part of this planntiff of money compeusation, to which I shall allude hereafter, is
by no means an action of that character. It includes questions of higher interest to the com-

upon the part of this plantiff of money compensation, to which I shall allude hereafter, is by no means an action of that character. It includies questions of higher interest to the community and to the parties. Its object is far purer and mightier than the mere consideration of damages. It looks to the vindication of one for whom vindigation is necessary, that is, the plaintiff in this action. It involves the question of whether a prominent and eminent leader of the Christianity of the age is to be stricken down by the scorn and condemnation of mankind; and the vast interest that rolls around this case, as connected with these public and farreaching consequences, is of far higher and greater consideration than the technical and simple question of the ultimate judgment for mere damages which is to be expected alone from this jury. And, undoubtedly, sir, the counsel for this defendant, in the pursuit of their duty, are quite entitled to present any technical objection to the admission of evidence which may in their judgment appear appropriate and proper. But, whether they know it or not, those objections which seek to exclude light, and and to still hide in darkness the alleged sim of this defendant, reflect no credit upon his character, and will not aid in an effort at his justification.

And now, sir, what is left of the objection?

justification.

And now, sir, what is left of the objection? Under the light of this legislation and these authorities, with these judicial commentaries upon the spirit and effect of the successive acts removing the impediments to the introduction of witnesses, and to the light of all possible evidence, it being shown that the doctrines of the common law have been exploded by recent legislation, it having been over and over again asserted by the ligher Court of this State, what remains, I repeat, of the objection, and why is it, either upon authority or upon principle, that this plaintiff is excluded from that witness-stand?

band?

DARKER ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

I am at a loss, sir, to perceive upon what theory, upon what principle, upon what principle either of policy or of law, that exclusion can be mantained. I know that evidence may be drawn from this witness, if sworn, which will reflect upon the chastity and the honor of his wife. I know that fact has given, and will give to my learned friend an opportunity to descant upon the horid and the barbarous appearance of such disagreement and controversy between parties so holily and dearly connected; and he has drawn a painful and pitiful picture of the described and wronged wife, dishonored and crushed by the testimony of a husband in eager chase after the gold of his adversary. He has presented this wife in an argumentative allegory, as listening to the accusations of her husband, hearing the revelation of her confessed dishonor published to all the world, and yet compelled to sit silent, without a possible and CRIME.

CRIME.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBSERY.

NEW York, Jan. 31.—A report that the Adams
Express Company was robbed of a large amount of securities and money, in addition to the \$35,000 par value in bonds reported yesterday, is explicitly denied by the Company. Their less will not expeed \$20,000 in any event.

THE ROBSERY AT FORTLAND.

POBILAND, Jan. 31.—Pennell, late County Treasurer, has turned over what property he had, and his bondsmen will make up the balance of the deficit in the Treasury caused by the late robbery.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

starts earlier in the history of this unfortunate transaction. It is not the husband who reveals the wife's dishoner; it is the seducer, sir. Long before this action was commenced the dark cloud enshrouded this wife. This action was not commenced until that wife, simulated by her seducer, had deserted the house of her busband. This action was not commenced until that wife, led by that seducer, appeared before his chosen tribunal, and vented her spleen and indignation against this hisband. Long before this action was commenced; the shadow had fallen over that household, and a happy and honored home was distracted and dissevered.

The argument does not apply, sir. The picture is not appropriate to this occasion, because. I assert it as an invancible principle, that the dishonor and the ruin which follows the path of the seducer commences long before the husband is apprised of his own dishonor. It comes, sir, in attented love; it comes in inevitable discord and contention; it comes to the the seal of the husband of his wife's adaption and dishonor. Whatever may be said by Theodore Titton upon that stand will not add a jot or tittle to the agony, the shame, or the remarks of that wife.

MONEY NOT SOUGHT BY THE FIAINTIFF.

But this a saint for money, sir; my client is represented as thus treading over the reputation and the honor of his wife in a greedy chase after the gold of this defendant. Why, sir, did not the counsel know better? If not, his associate and your Honor how better. How long ago was it that in this canse, and before your Honor, the profier was made to shandon in the counsel know better? Find his associate and your Honor, they profier was made to shandon this solid on this state, and of overy other Scate where that law is wanting, that he soulor in this defendant with his fortunes have been profiered. Those conseque

cions seductions of this defendant. Your home is desolated and dishonored, and your fortunes withered and destroyed, and the seducer, I repeat, is glorying over his immunity from punishment. But, still, be quiet; and if you venture to adopt the only remedy which the law gives you, eloquent counsel shall hold you up to the scorn and contempt of a court and a jury and all mankind.

Well, sir, to my mind there is something cassively repuguant in this idea of a civil act founded upon seduction. It hurts the besentiments of our nature. It revolts that addition upon which family and home rest, and ut which society and government depend. If when the law leaves no other remedy than the ave, sir, when the law gives to the dishound husband no other revenge but that, consiste with its own teachings, it ill becomes the mitters of the law to reproach the husband who sorts to that redress.

ACCIDENT TO THE W. U. SUPERINTENDENT. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 81.—J. F. Wallick. Superintendent of the Western Union Tele Company, met with a painful accident with his way from Richmond to this city last When the train arrived at Cambridge When the train arrived at Cambridge City, it stopped at the water-tank. Mr. Wallick, supposing they were at the depot, stepped from the train and fell through a bridge to the fee beneath, a distance of some 30 feet, santaining a fracture of the right leg above the knee and severe bruises about the head. Mr. Wallick remained where he fell some time before he could make himself heard, no one having seen him fall. When discovered he was taken to the residence of Manager A. N. Hodskins, where the broken limb has been set, and everything is being done to relieve his suffering. He is resting quietly to-night.

FATALLY BURNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Mary Fellows, wife of Col. John Fellows, Treasurer of the Chelses Savings Bank, was so badly burned from her clothes taking fire at a stove that she died two hours afterwards. Her husband was also badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

ASTRONOMICAL

THE TRANSIT IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Dec. 23.—In observing the transit of Venus, the astronomers of New South Wales have been more favored than their scientific brothern in adjacent colonies. The 2th ult. was perfectly cloudiess at Sydney, and at the Woodford, Goulbarn, and Mount Victoris temporary stations every phase of the event was fully observed, photographed, and recorded. Cloudy weather prevented complete observations in Victoria.

A NEW MUNDANE NEIGHBOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Smithsonian Institution has received an ocean telegram announcing the discovery of a new planet at Berlin, in right ascension 23 degrees; declination 18 degrees, 26 minutes north; of the twelfth maguitude.

When the liver fails to act, and you are billions and ut of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring bout a healthy action of the liver, and remove all instreasing symptoms.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF CARSON. PIRIE & CO., MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

In addition to other bargains heretofore ad-Linens and Housekeeping Goods

Heavy Loom Dice Table Linens from 80 nts, up. Heavy and Fine Brown Table Damasks at great Reductions.

300 dos. all-linen Damask Napkins at 85 cts., worth 5125.

250 dos. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,— 250 doz. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,—
a bargain.
450 doz. all-linen Damask Doylies at 45
ots. doz. worth 80 ots.
Large lot Linen Loom Huck Towels at 7
and 10 ots. each.
Large size Heavy Huck Towels, 15, 18 and
20 ots.,—great bargains.
500 doz. Heavy and Pine Bleached and
Brown Damask Towels at 25 ots., former
price 35 and 40 ots.
11-4 Heavy Bed Spreads for \$1, \$1.50 and
\$2.

11-4 Marsoilles Quitts for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, one-third off former prices.

Flannels and Blankets. White Domet Flannels at 18%, 17 and 20 ots.,—a slaughter. White all-wool Flannels from 20 cts. up. -sweeping reductions.

Heavy Shaker Flannels, 20, 30, and 35 etc.

-fully one-third off former prices.
Good all-wool Red Flannels, plain and twilled, 25 etc. up.

Former 65 et. quality Heavy Fine Red
Twilled Flannels for 45 ets.

Great bargains in Fine Wool Shaker Flannels.

Rich imported Embroidered Flannels greatly reduced.

Blankets from \$2.75 up,—astonishing bargains. Woolen Cloths.

Black Waterproofs, 65, 75 and 61, worth one-half more. Heavy Union Cassimeres, 40 ets.,—s bargain.
Wool Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 ots. and \$1,—
a sweeping reduction.
Heavy Fine Wool Cassimeres, a good assortment, reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to
\$1 and \$1.25.
Finer grades Cassimeres from \$0 ots. to 75
cts. yard below former prices.
Bargains in Beavers, Costings, and Broadeloths. DRESS GOODS AND SILKS AT A HEAVY SACRIFICE.

In addition to the above and the rest of our Mammoth Stock, Two Bankrupt Stocks one of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OLOAKS, and the other of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, are offered is this sale at less than 50 cts. on the dollar. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. Madison and Peoria-sts.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transmitantic Company's Mail Seamating botween New York and Havrs. The subscribe transmits on this favorite route for the Continent (being many authority than any other,) will sail from Pier Ho. 16. Horth River, as follows:
FRANCE Tradelle. Statustic Saurelay, Jen. 27 VILLE DE PARIS, Lashsanes Saurelay, Jen. 27 VILLE DE PARIS, Jen. 27 VILLE DE PARI

National Line of Steamship

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and insulands.
Sailing from Note York for Lit's RFOOL and QUESTACabling prom Note of the Lit's RFOOL and QUESTACablin passages, 668, 676, currency i electing the straightreduced passage, 668, 676, currency i electing the straightreduced passage, field, 676, currency i electing the straightreduced passage, field, 676, currency i electing to estalghtreduced passage, field, 676, currency i electing and greatly
proute of the straight of

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE

FINANCIAL.

cles, and presents no special features for comment.

The only active borrowers have been those who needed funds for the settlements to be mide to-day. Porkpackers are still borrowing, but not to the amounts they took earlier in the season.

Odlections are good enough to relieve merchants from the necessity of borrowing, particularly as this is thatr dull season. The miscollaneous demand from manufacturers and other sources is fair, but not presented.

This is a season of the year when the general tranquility of trade and hommes, ordinarily, encourages the banks to run their discount lines to the highest point. Just enough uncertainly has been introduced by the recent bank failure into calculations of the future to lead bankers to limit themselves a trifle.

As the discount lines in every quarter are well filled, the slackening of the demand for leans falls in well with this policy, and the feeling in financial circles is consequently steady and strong.

Bates of discount are 10 per cent to regular customers; this rate is shaded for the infrequent outside borrower with first-class security.

On the strict the market is easy, with an ample supply of fonds for current requirements. Loans have been made as low as 7 per cent per annum for thirty days. The ruling rates are \$2.18 per cent.

The movement of currency to or from the city is inconsiderable.

The movement of currency to or from the chy a inconsiderable.

New York exchange at the beginning of the week was in active demand, as the banks, which had drawn heavily on their currency balances in New York the preceding week wished to replace them without shipping, currency. This demand satisfied, the price fell to 25e premium between banks for \$1,000, with the expectation that to-day a large amount would be thrown on the market to get currency for settlements.

The clearings for Saturday were \$3,200,000. For the week, they are \$1,327,599.24, and the balances, \$1,550,452,83. The figures for the corresponding week of hist year were \$15,012,704,08, and \$1,464,495.04.

One of the conrequences of the case in the New York money-market has been an increase in the demand there for Governments. The local demand is light, but quotations are firm:

United States 5s of '81 United States 5-20s of '82 United States 5-20s of '64	11934	11936
United States 5-20s of 64		
United States 5-20s of 64		1115%
VI-14-3 OA-4- # DOS -4 10-	11734	11736
United States 5-20s of \$5	11932	1193
5-20% of %5-Jan, and July	118%	1118%
-20s of '61-Jan, and July	119%	119%
5-20s of '68 Jan, and July	11936	120
10-40s	116%	116%
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.	11436	114%
United States currency 6s	11936	
Sterling exchange was \$87@439% London, 492; Paris, 510. Other	No. of State of Control	
exchange are quoted :		
Paris (francs)	511	1%@515
Germany (reichmarks)		
Belgium (france)		
Holiand (guilders)	41	140 41%
Switzerland (france)	611	13/0515
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kre	ner).	2716
Austria (paper florins)		4436

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. Transactions are light because there are few securities offered. Prices remain steady: Bonda, | Bid. | Asked. Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. 100% & int. 101% & int. Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage.

Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan.

Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan.

Chicago City 7 per cent certificate.

Chicago City 6 per cent cartificate.

BANES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Merchanta National
Pirst National Bank
Pitth National Bank
Commercial National Bank
Corn Enchange National Bank
One Enchange National Bank
Mome National Bank
Mome National Bank
National Bank 235 160 125 100 197 197 197 127 % 162 % 130 127 % 110 140 130 110 78 98)6

LATEST.

regular at the opening of business, but fir the main higher. We tern Union and Lake Shore were particu-larly strong, the latter in consequence of the removal of the ladunction, the report being for the time doubtem Union. Later, or when it became officially known that the injunction had been removed, and that the Company were at liberty to pay the declared dividend on Monday, the day appointed, the market became bucyent, and prices advanced %(set) per cent, and not withstanding the unfavorable bank statement the market continued firm until just before the close of business, when there was a slight falling.

170 the Associated Press. 1

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Money closed at 2% per cent on call.

4895, us the working rates, the nominal rates being 47 and 4895, use preportively.

Gold-opened at 1139, advanced to 1139, and closed at 1139, The rates paid for carrying were 2, 13, and pre-cent. Clearings, \$20,000,000. Customs receipts \$250,000. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$100,000. Specie shipments to-438, \$750,000 and laver bars. The imports of the week were: Dry goods, \$2,002,042. The meeting to be held in this city next Wedneeds by railroads, parties to the Saratogs compact of heat summer, is awaited with interest. The President of the T. & W. R. B. announces that, owing to the diminable earnings and floating debt, the Company to mable to meet the interest failing due Feb. 1. Governments firm and active.

Bailroad bonds dull, but firm in the late aftermoon dealings. The sule of Burbagton, Cedar Rapids, & Minnesots first was reported at 49.

State bonds quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, Which are better.

Take stock marked was irregular at the opening of backs story was particulated. The Herman of the Injunction. The market closed schive and strong. The transactions to-day aggregated 216,000 charges, or which Tennessees, which are better.

The following as the company aggregated 216,000 charges, or which Tennessees, which are better.

The following as the payment of a dividend by the following as the point of the payment of a dividend by the following as the payment of a dividend by the following as the payment of a dividend by the following as the payment of a dividend by the following as the summan, algoer often, 7, 700 Pacide Mail.

The Herock Company was sincelved to-day.

The summer was a first was reported at 420,000 the company aggregated 216,000 charges, or which 75,000 are western than 100 parts and 100 parts and

COMMERCIAL.

o following were the receipts and shipments of adding articles of produce in this city during the y-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturdaying, and for this corresponding date one year ago :

283,100 110,410 837,046 9,210 21,850 44,030 3,104 4,577 44,030 3,104 4,579 2,843 15,063 16,965 3,712 1,545 1,748 1,548 1,879 800 422 140,332 144,250 277,610 336 4,933 336,000 21,000 4,000 335,000 211,000 1,013,130 1, 655,000 930,000 320,000 2.765 10,439 1,950 650 134,268 287 40,753 Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce. * 881 13,262 2,596 240 10,150 637 Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consump-tion, 4,756 bu wheat, 3,942 bu corn, 1,188 bu cats, 727

tion, 4,785 bu wheat, 3,942 bu core, 1,188 bu cats, 7,77 bu rye, 1,147 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 10 cars No. 1 wheat, 198 cars No. 2 do, 50 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (266 wheat); 18 cars high mixed core, 75 cars No. 2 do, 76 cars rejected do; 1 car no grade (167 corn, of which 2 are old); 4 cars white cats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 1 rye, 1 car No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 1 cars No. 2 bariey, 2 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 458 cars, or 167,000 bu. Inspected out, 35,054 bu wheat, 43,144 bu corn, 8,803 bu cats, 2,941 bu rys, 2,599 bu barier,

aries.

The following were the receipts and shipments of

Receipts-	Jan. 30, 1875,	Jan. 23.	Jan. 31, 1874.
Flour, bris	49,630	47,882	65,544
Wheat, bu	509,832	364,996	1807,380
Corn, bu	442,741	297,526	128,892
Osts, bu		72,808	130,968
Rye, bu			16,41
Barley, bu	66,330		90,850
Dressed hogs, No	19,973	25,068	16,472
Live hogs, No	79,050		112,571
Live hops, No	第一人公司的	20,052	11,220
Plour, bris.	50,491	38,996	64,033
Wheat, bu	113,071	101,205	505,272
Coru, bu		157,579	61,167
Oats, bu		23,901	71,263
Rye, bu		8,070	8,376
Barley, bu	87,787	19,454	82,478
Dressed bogs, No	21,546	23,444	15,616
Live hogs, No	22,504	39,200	37,869
Cattle, No	7,852	10,003	7,690

good deal of attention, and Japans show a tendency to advance. Sugars, rice, strups, molasses, and other lines, ruled comparatively steady, as previously quoted. There was moderate activity in the butter and choses markets, and the latter article was moved up another Me, or to 17@18c for atticity prime factory. Dried fruits remain quiet, as a rule, apples and peach-es slone meeting with anything more than a moderate inquiry. Prices are firmly held, both for domestic

Flour, bris 99, 785 29,500
Wheat, bu 276, 465 39,775
Corn, bu 288,600 320,50 Saturday, and generally very slow if we take out of the account the work of changing over incidental to the last business-day of the month. The receipts of grain were rather larger than usual, but the shipments were also fair, as compared with the recent average.

There was fair animation in the dry goods market—notably in the blasched and brown cottons and print departments. Orders not only show an increase in number, but the amounts called for are more liberal, buyers no longer being deterred from pisclag large orders by fears of a shrinkage in values. Lonsday. Androscoggin. Gold Medal, and one of two other brands of bleached shirtings, are 1/60 higher than at the beginning of the week, and some of the more popular makes of brown cottons are also use.

makes of brown cottons are also up a 5th. The gro-cery market presented few new features and none of general interest. Coffee was more cettled than during the preceding two or three days, but was no less firmly held. Teas continue to receive a good deal of attention, and Japans show a tendency to

mests 4c higher than loose. Long out hams, 10/6
ill. Bacon mests quoted at 124,6183,6 for hams, 13/6
for shoot clears—all packed.

General—Was quiet at 629/2c. Sale was reported of 10 pkgs, packed, at 7/6c.

BEEF PEODUCTS—Were quiet and mominally unchanged, at 82.35 for mess, 50.35 for extra mess, and 250.0625.05 for hams.

Tallow—Quoted at 83,683/c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull at mominally unchanged prices.
There was very hills comminally unchanged prices.
There was very hills the demand from the local trade, and none from shippers, while Eastern markets were estagement at \$4.50.60.50; and 50 hers backwheat flour at \$4.75.65.00.00 by the stream of the price of \$50 bris with the reduced quotation of Friday, though New York was gain weak. Sales were reported of 200 bris at 100,000 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice while next the prices, \$5.75.60.475; fair do, shipping grades, \$5.75.60.475; fair do, ship

\$4.75@5.25.

HRAN—Was in good demand and light supply. Hence it was \$1.00 higher. Sales were 20 tons at \$23.00; and 10 tons in sacks at \$24.00; both on track.

MIDDLINGS—Were steady at \$19.00; 5.00 for coarse to choice. Sales were 10 tons at \$22.00, on track.

Conn-MEAL—Was quoted at \$2.00; in track.

Conn-MEAL—Was glover, and rather more active in that department of the speculative trade which consists in closing up outstanding deals. The Engrish markets averaged a shade firmer, but New York was dull, and our receipts were much larger than on Friday, while there were very few buying orders on the floor. The larger receipts made offerings of cash lots, and consequent sales, more liberal, but the dash No. 2 was taken to full contracts, there being no apparent shipping demand except for the lower grades. There was a good deal done in turaing from Feomery into March, and that helped to sustain the market. Seller March opened at 80 c. Seller February sold at 88 c. Seller June at 95% c. Seller February sold at 88 c. Seller June at 95% c, and seller last half of February at 88 c. Cash sales were resported of 2,400 bu No. 1 apring at 90% (2016 for 2 storage, and 300 for winter do; 106,000 bu No. 2 spring at 86 sellers and 300 for winter do; 106,000 bu No. 2 spring at 86 sellers and 300 for winter do; 106,000 bu No. 2 spring at 80 sellers for Total, 128,000 bu No. 3 doat 82 c; 1,600 bu Whitspran Werst—Was in fair demand and steady. Seller favore in Alverton. No. 2 was mominal at 91c.

OORN—Was \$400 for our rack. No. 2 was mominal at 91c.

Corn and outs were inactive and nominal.

ALCOHOL— Was quoted at \$1.57\text{in}.83.

RROOM-OURN—The demand for car-lots continues fair for January, and corn is moving out so rapidly that dealers are talking of advancing prioms for the lower and medium grades. Following are the quotations: Good to extra hurl, 12\text{disc}; eries that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 10\text{Mollings}; common to fair do, 9\text{Mollos}; inferior brush, \$3\text{Mollos}.

RUTTER—The butter trade was reported quiet, there being little inquiry except to supply local wants. Frices were sizedy and unchanged, ranging as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, \$3\text{Mollos}.

Choice to fancy yellow, \$3\text{Mollos}.

The property of the prior of the property of the prior of the prio

up another Me, or to 176:18s for skrietly prime factory.
Dried fruits remain quiet, as a rule, apples and peaches alone mesting with anything more than a moderate inquiry. Prices are firmly held, both for domestic and foreign. A good business was doing in the fish market—chiefly on interior account—at fairly main tained prices. No changes of importance were developed in the coal, wood, leather, and bagging markets, quiet prevailing all around, with prices about steady. Offic were in moderate request at steady rates.

Orders for lumber are coming forward quite freely from the country, and trade appears to be steadily im—

The control of the co

The local trade is light, but the country demand is 1 proving 1
First clear. \$52,00@55,00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch. \$60,00=50,00
Third dear, 1 inch. \$7,00=40,00
Third clear, thick. \$1,00@45,00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, Fough. \$8,00@40,00
Clear sking, 1st and 2d. \$0,00 =21,00
First common siding. \$1,00@40,00
Flooring, first common dressed \$1,00=20,00

Lath. 2.00 g 2.5 A shingles Stonges on track (A). Stonges on track (A). 2.90 g 2.5 Stonges on track (A). 2.90 g 2.5 OLLS—Trade was quiet, with no quotable furchuation values. Following are the ruining prices: Carbo (standard white), 115 deg test, 136 135 g 3 deg. de Hilmonsieg: test, 130 deg., 146 145 g q do headight, 175 deg., 175 g 186 exira winter lard oil, \$1.128 1.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c inseed, raw, \$36,85c; do boiled. \$8,690c; whate, 776,876

exira winter lard off, 3i,1221.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; inusced, raw, 53@85c; do boiled, 88@90c; whate, 77@78c; sperm, \$2.21.22.35; nestroot off, strictly pure, \$1.05; do extra, 90@95c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank off, 50c; straits, 60c; plumbago off, 60c, 775c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14%@15c; naphtha, common, 12%@13c;
PUTATOES—Were steady at 85@90c for peachblows, and 75@30c for fair stock. Some desiars report that the supply of potatoes is much reduced, though holders claim that there is a sufficient stock on hand to meet the wants of the trade until spring.
POULTRY AND GAMM—Poultry was in fair local and by shuping request at steady prices. Game was POULTBY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair local and by shipping request at steady prices. Game was dull. The law prohibiting dealers from selling game takes effect to-day. Turkeys, dressed, 7@10c; chick-ens, dressed, 6@10c per B; ducks, 7@10c per B; gesse, 6@3c per B; prairie chickens, \$2.0.@2.2°; quait. \$1.36@1.40; venison saddles, \$2.0.@2.2°; do caresse, 5 .0%c.

gasa. 663c per h.; prairie chickens. \$1.0561.25; quati. \$11.3561.46; venison saddies. \$6,12c; do carcass. 5 a7c.

SEEDS—Timothy we moderate demand and from 4t \$2.35 for fair to so \$2.00 for prime, and \$2.65 for choice. Ciovum was firmly held at secent prices. A few orders were filled at \$6.1564.30, and mammoth sold at \$6.75. Hungarian sold at \$6630c, and mammoth sold at \$6.85. Hungarian sold at \$6630c, and milled at \$6.1564.30, and milled at \$6.1564.30, and milled at \$6.351.00.

SALT—Wer quiet and steady at the following prices: Osondaga and Sagriawa, inc. \$1.65; Canads do, \$1.70; ordinary course. \$1.00; corse diamond. \$2.135; carry, without bag. \$2.75; chirty, with bags. \$2.50; Ashion dairy, per sack. \$4.0064.25.

TEAS—Fir a co int. is still apparent in the tea trade, and the market retains all the elements of strength that have lately characterized it. We continue to quote the market firm as follows: Young hyson, common to good, \$66,85c; choice to exe tra fine, \$5.084.05; common to fine od hyson, \$50a.65c; common to imperial, \$5.000c; good to choice do. \$50c; \$5.00; fair to fire od gunpowder. 70c; \$8c; choice to extra new Japan, \$50c; \$1.00.

WOOL —Was quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, \$5.60; cip. Door to good tub washed, \$5.60; common to good tub washed, \$5.60; common to good tub washed, \$5.60; common to good tub washed, \$6.60; good, \$6.60; common to good tub washed, \$6.60; common to good do. \$6.675c; poor to good tub washed, \$6.60; good, \$6.60; common to good tub washed, \$6.60; common to good tub wash

LIVE STOCK.

Cuttle, Hogs. | Sheep.

7,153 17,229 18,478 16,795 15,066 9,560 18.106 19,047 12,051 Shipments were as follows :

2,370 1,155 4,045 2,229 3,238 950 5,370 1,686 3,710 422 1,828 998 1,566 Total..... 6,054 10,974 18,733 36,133 6,443

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS. Liverroot, Jan. 30-11 a. m.-Flour-21s@23s. Wheat-Winter, 9s 7d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 4d;

white, 9s 3d@9s 7d; club. 9s 3d@10s. Corn, 36s 6d@ 37s. Pork, 82s. Lard, 64s. Loxpos, Jan, 30.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was

count, 92% @92%; 5-20s of '65, 108; do of '67, 108; 10-40s, 104%; new 5s, 102%; New York Central, 93; Erie, 26; preferred, 45. Tailow, 44s 6d. FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—5-20s of '62, 98%.

Pauls, Jan. 30.—Bentes, 627 95c. Livenrool. Jan. 30.—Evening.—Breadstuffs quiet Bacon—Shoulders, 34s 6d; hams, long cut, 52s. BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET:
Boston, Jan. 30.—Wool quiet, but the transactions have been larger than might have been anticipated, considering the amount of machinery stopped on account of the scarcity of water. In prices there is no change of importance. Combing and delaine fleeces are still sought after, and command full prices. Pulled wool in demand. Saises melude Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium to XX and above, \$2,656c; Michigan dd, 49,620c; Western and other do, 49,656c; washed, contiang, and delaine do, 58,666c; unwashed do do, 40,645c; sooured, 54,687%c; super and XX pulled, 42,655c.

THE NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. New York, Jan. 30.—Business less active with com-mission houses, but staple cotton goods, prints, girghams, and hosisry, in fair demand. Brown and bleached cottons, corset jeans, and rolled jaconets firm. Cottonades in good demand. Poabody side-band prints opened at 85c.

The Daily Bulletin says: "There will be heavy auction sales of linen goods and embroideries during the next week, commencing Tuesday."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Stew York.

Special Dismatch to The Chicago Pribuse.

New York, Jan. 30.—Plous—Dull and in buyers favor; sales of 8,700 bris. Southern flour is dull and declining; sales of 800 bris at \$4.75(8.50 for common to fair extra, and \$3.50(88.00 for good to choice do. Grain—Wheat quiet, without material change; sales of 29,000 bu at \$1.07(81.08 for No. 3 spring; \$1.03\68.00 for \$2.00 for \$3.00 for \$ of 29,000 bu at \$1,0761,108 for No. 3 spring; \$1.03\(\)\(\text{St} \) for No. 2 Onicago; \$1.11\(\frac{1}{6}\)1.12 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.14\(\frac{1}{6}\)1.43 for No. 2 Milwanke; \$1.18\(\frac{1}{6}\)1.23 for No. 1 spring; \$1.07\(\text{Gl}\)1.20 for ungraded lows and Minnesota spring; \$1.2\(\text{Gl}\)1.25 for winter red Western; \$1.2\(\text{M}\)1.27 for ambor do; \$1.27\(\text{Gl}\)1.23 for white Western. Bye quiet at 94\(\text{Gl}\)6.5. Barley duli and in buyers' favor. Barley-mait quiet and heavy; sales of 2,700 bu two-rowed State at \$1.40\(\text{Gl}\)1.45 on time. Corn firmer, with moderate inquiry; sales 41,000 bu at \$8.684\(\text{M}\)6 for risw Western mixed; \$4\(\text{M}\)0 for Western vellow. Onto steedy: mixed; 84%c for do Western yellow. Oats stendy sales 21,000 bu at 67@59c for mixed Western; 6 @73c

for white Western.

Provisions—Fork firm at \$19.6214 for new most \$15.75 for extra prime; \$18.25 for prime mess. Beaf unchanged; \$10.50 for plain mess; \$11.00612.00 for extra do. There beef unchanged at \$20.00(21.00 for extra do. There beef unchanged at \$20.00(21.00 for prime mess; \$2.00(21.00 for india do. Lard firm; cales 100 tes at 13%c for prime steam. Bacon quiet; rates still remain isedy; city long clear, 10%c; sales 100 bxs Western at 10c.

Daxssen Hous—In good dermand and somewhat higher; city in fair demand at \$3.09%c; 75.083,co for Western.

Tallow unchanged; sales 105.000 for city at 8%c.
Passints—Quiet; high rates limited the supply of grain, last evening, at 10% (21%d per bu,
Recurry—To-day; Whisky, 579 bris; four, \$.938 do; corn—meal, 476 sacks, do 35 bris; beef, 18 pkgs; pork, 293 do; cut mests, 706 do; butter, 3.838 do; cern—meal, 476 sacks, do 35 bris; beef, 18 pkgs; pork, 293 do; cut mests, 706 do; butter, 3.838 do; cern—meal, 476 sacks, do 30 bris; to per, 128 sacks; stearine, 19 pkgs; tallow, 19 do; wheat, 6,700 bu; corn, 5,900 do; mais, 2,25 do; dressed hoge, 350.

Warsay—Lower; sales, 100 bris at 95 kg per gallon.

New York, Jan. 30.—FLOUR—Reccipts, 8,938 bris; duli and in tuyers' favor; superfine Western and State, \$4,5064489; good to choice do; 44,8866.53; common to choice extra \$5. Louis \$4.806.800. Bys flour quiet and firm at \$4.10(65.30.

Coss.—Mall—Tescady; Western, \$4.10(24.45.

Grann—Wheat—Reccipts, 6,700 bu; firm with moderate expert and home trade demand, at \$1.0761.05 for where red Western; \$1.3961.27 for amber do; \$1.37 (21.32 for white Western, 18.13661.114 for No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive soon at \$1.20. hypering; \$1.004.15. Corn—Reccipts, 50,000 bu; a shade firmer, with fair export and home trade singuiry; \$3.968.84yc for any mined Western; \$6.870c.

Graccaliss—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet at the state singuiry; \$3.968.84yc for any mined western; \$6.870c.

Graccaliss—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet at an early sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar sugar

steady at 616,600 for mixes
white do.

Hax—Firm at 656,70c.
GROCKHIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet at
15,685,c for fair to good remning; 85c for trime;
200 hads common, part Rio, at 75c; 500 bris centrifugal at 85c; 200 bags do at 85c. Molasses—Foreign
nominal; New Orienas dull at 606,65c for ordinary to
choice. Bice dull and unchanged.

Principus—Firmer; sales 5,500 bris crude at 65c,6
65c; now held at 65c; 2,500 bris refined, prompt delivery, 125c; closing at 125 6125c.

RESIX—Steady at 52.1662.16 for strained.

Turnerstrik—Firm; 38 cd.

Egos—Heavy at 26636c for Western.

Book firm at \$19.75 for new mess.

Unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western firm; No. 1 amber, \$1.22

No. 2, \$1.19; No. 3, \$1.12; No. 1 red, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.18

No. 3, \$1.12. Corn fairly stitue and firm; mixed Western, 783/c. Oats fem; whits Western, mixed, 646

65c. Rye quiet at 98c@11.00.

FROVINONS-Unchanged.

BWITES-Dull at 26c@20.

FETTONIONS-Unchanged.

COFFEE-Quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, 181/6

CLEVELAND. C. Jun. So. Grass - Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and heid ic higher. Oats steady and changed. Persocause - Firm; standard white, car lots, 10c; Ohio State test, 11c; small jots 1@2c higher. Receiprs - Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 3,850 bu; cats,; 1,300 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3),—FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nom-irally unchanged. Sale of 5 care new corn at 78c, on track.

Darssen Hoos—25c higher per cental. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VERSIFICATION.

Circe Wendell Holmes, M. D., in the Medical and Surgical Journal.

We are governed in our apparently voluntary actions by impulses derived from many obscure sources which act upon us almost without our cognizance. The digestive system legislates largely for our habits, boddy and mestal, and its condition has no insignificant effect upon our intellectual and spiritual states. We are commanded to a considerable extent by our idiosyncracies and infirmities. The secret of our diversities as social beings lies far more in our papile capacities, in our indifference to exposure or liability to suffer from it, in our sensibility to cold and heat or to the air of ill-ventilated rooms, in the degree of ability to bear strong light, in the quickness or dullness of our hearing, in the greater or less degree of fairgue endured by the standing posture, and in the demands of internal organs which have a will if cot a voice of their own, than our friends who call us good commanious or otherwise are always ready to believe.

There are two great vital movements pre-eminator in the separative distinguished by their rhythmical character,—the respiration and the pulse. These are the true time-keepers of the body; having aconstant relation in health, the proportion being, as

There are two great vital movements pre-eminently distinguished by their rhythmical character,—the respiration and the pulse. Taese are the true time-keepers of the body; having aconstant relation in health, the proportion being, as Mr. Hutchinson has shown, one implication to every four beats of the heart. It is very easy to prove that the first of these rhythmical actions has an intimate relation with the structure of metrical compositions. That the form of verse is conditioned by economy of those muscular movements which insure the oxygenation of the blood is a fact which many have acted on the strength of without a using why they did so.

Let us look first at the unitural rate of resultation. Of 1,817 individuals who were the subject of Mr. Hutchinson's observations, "the great majority (1731) breathed from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. Nearly a third breathed twenty times per minute, a number which may be taken as the average."

The "fatal faculty" of the octosyllable measure has often been spoten of without any reference to its real cause. The reason why eight-syllable verse is so singularly easy to read aloud is that it follows more exactly than any other measure the natural rhythm of respiration. In reading aloud in the ordinary way from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," from "In Memoriam," or from "His Wathan" all written in this measure, the first two of implies or short-longs, the last in trochaics, or long-shorts, it will be found that not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-four lines will be spoken in a minute, probably about twenty. It is plain, therefore, that if one reads twenty lines in a minute, and naturally breathes the same number of times during that minute, he will pronounce one line to each respiration, taking advantage of the pause at its close for respiration. The only effort required is that of vocalizing and articulating; the oreathing takes care of itself, not even require as a minute, and activally in a monotonous sing-song.

In speaking the ten-syllable, or heroic lin

when happed to meast. Then are in the definition when he desired to meast. Then are in a desired to first and the control of t

They cometimes correspond so nearly that one is reminded of the relation between the steam-chest, with its two alternately opening valves, and the piston, with its corresponding movements, as we see it in the steam engine. The doctrine of Bichat referred to above has been combatted in the ground that the closely imprisoned brain could not be lifted; but the forcible impact of the four columns of atterial blood is none the less real in the normal condition than when the brain is reen to be resised through an accidental opening in the skull. So, also, notwithstanding the the normal condition than when the brain is seen to be raised through an accidental coming in the skull. So, also, notwithstanding the gradual equalization of the cardiac impulse, this impulse must be felt very extensively throughout the body. We see that it can lift a limb through a considerable space when we happen to switch one leg crossed over the other. It is by no means impossible that the regular contractions of the heart may have obscure relations with other rhythmical movements more or less exactly synchronous with their own; that our accents and our gestures get their first impulse from the cardiac stroke which they repeal in visible or andible form. In these funeral marches which our hearts are beating, we may often keep step to the cardiac systole more nearly than our poet auspected. But these are only suggestions to be considered and isately the relations of verse to the respiratory rhythm will be easily verified and extended by any one who may care to take the trouble.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS, cepted. Sunday excepted. Monday at 8:00 a. m. 5 Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 12 Clarket, (Sherman House), and 15 Canada, corner Madison-et., and at the depots. Louge. | Arrive.

- Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie sts.

Mail (via main 10a). 5:00 s. m. 5:00 t. m. 5:00 p. m. Jakwin Accommudation. 5:05 p. m. 10:30 s. m. 10: CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Tricago, Kanias City and Dencer that Line, via Louist, and. Ho., and Chicago, Springhold, Alton and S. Louis Trrough Line. Drion Depot, West Side, now Walters bridge. Tickes Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. 12 330, m. 2 50 n. m. Kassas City happens and Ex. 2 50 n. 7 50 n. m. 1 50 n. m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SAILROAD.

POR SALE BY ALL PRUGGES

LEGAL MAT

Searching for the A Ætna Insuran pany.

Allegations that th Have Spirited

opinion of the Suprem

tive to Industrial They Are Decided

empt from Ta Judge Bradwell's Bill tion of the Supre

List of Opinions Filed

The indefatigable V. A. The the defunct Etna Insurance the war-rath Saturday again, it

the war-rath Saturday again, in of the lost assets of the Comp charged its officers have sprite stroyed. Two bills were filed to against N. F. Merrill, who was Company last. The Receiver place that the capital stock of trust fund for the benefit of ers. In May last the Company of the stock, 640 sharps of the W en for stock, 640 shares of the W pany, valued at \$32,000; 400 shar Block-Coal Company, worth \$2 mortgage for \$3,300 on Block 85 tion Addition; another for \$4.25 of Hendrick's Subdivision of ingron Heights; a third for \$30,31, 14, and the E. ½ of 15, division of Blocks 12, 13, 14, of for \$3,200 on Lots 34, 35, 36, in Race & Pearson's Subdivision of on \$7,500 on Lots 34 of Sci division of Ni part of Sec. Lottime Nathan F. Morrill dept. assisted by John ingston, the Secretary of made a statement to the Super Insurance Department of Misses admitted having these stocks an claimed the Company had sto \$200,000, paid up in cash. The lease on the property described which are missing.

The second bill is aganost Smi "Dr." A. G. Olin), John S. Bion F. Merrill. Similar charges are above-mentioned bill, the secuteing different, One was a mon Let 19 of Egan's South Addi \$5,000 on lots in Montrose, a the lots in Irving Park, another on the W. 62 fee 13 and 14 in Lafin Subdivision and still another for the following stocks: Fortyen for stock, 640 shares of the pany, valued at \$32,000; 400 sh

the E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Saddition to the mortgages of the following stocks: Forty-American Bridge Company, 1/400 shares of the Ward Air worth \$25 per share.

In making the statement Department of Missouth, as bill, Merrill and Eloomingato Company had all these securitistates that Smith Whather in-law of Blooming was frequently in the when his son-in-law was preferent, and had great induction, the Receiver believes the ingeston, and Merrill coppoirs apilited away all these securing to come into his hands since as Receiver. A good part of ed by the above-mentioned

that other securities equally valiented. Tass Mr. Turpio de the mortgages may be held to the defendants may be compassecurities abstracted.

Joseph Wood saked for cive the Superior Court, on account of his wife Lada.

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Judge Farwell sustained the bill of the International Band and others. The bill was to fo for \$10,000, and both the fruit had been assigned repeatedly to various parties. Leave was prize to the gainst W. H. Woodbury.

Pettes and Leathe sued J. W. Brown for a like amount. Hugh Martin began a suit Fire and Marine Insurance C \$12,000.

Charles Goesage and C. C garet Walsh for \$2,000.

The American Exchange Nasuit against W. A. Lord, directed the control of the component of the control of the c

THE SUPREME

patch to The Taisure I for grounds on which was base have Bird Beckford's name roll of attorneys. At the te in the hands of the Judges, my own knowledge of ma while I was in Ottawa last 'I made is strictly correct, but of the present application, the one has caused the othe in the application, Dr. Jose Howell, Jr., George S. Wil the Supreme Court at Ottawler, Depniy Clark thereof, I my to show that in 1871, 187 a umber of law-books were brary, and that the offender proparation, I my to following it the other terms.

the transfers were only cloud the title to The defendants sometime there were no such anortgas scribed, at other times allege leased for valuable considers that other securities equally valuated. This Mr. Turpin de the mortrages may be held to

SUPPRIOR COURT CONFASSIO Co. vs. Mary Keeting, 5382,5 Bank vs. M. B. Bailey and Ellen JUDOB GARY—J. H. Reed vs. 2 G. and Frank French, A. A. Nick 81,102,20. GLIOL20.
CRECUIT COURT—CONTESSION
S. John Darrow, \$111.89.
JUDGE ROGERS—Peter Murph;
\$1,342.—C. L. Arnold v. George
JUDGE Tark—W. H. Kans vs.
\$100 and motion for new sital.
R. D wson, \$467.20.

Special Dispatch to T SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan patch to THE TRIBUNE

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LROAD TIME TABLE AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS rion of Reference Manes, -† Saturday ex-suaday excepted. † Monday excepted. | Ar-at 8:00 a. m. | Daily.

AGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD e, 62 Charket, (Sherman House), and 15 Canal-corner Madison-d., and at the devote.

corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. MICHI AN CENTRAL RAILTOAD.

(5-10 * 11 * 5-10 p. m. - 5 nday Ex. 2" Faturday and Sunday Ex. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD anias Chy-aud Denver Short Line, and Chicago, Springheld, Allon and due. Union Depot, Wast Side, near taked Offices: At Depot, and 122 Rand

Account of the second of the s MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILHOAD.

non, Monroe & 9:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m La Crosse, Winons,

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD Leave. | Arrive. S". BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Charlest. | Driver | D

KANKAKEE LINE. d Depat, Josi Lake-st., and depot Jost Twenty-Ricket after, 121 Kandolph-st., and as depot. Leave. Arrive.

NNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO, LINE. urg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, cor-n and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 est., and at depot. a, Louisville & Cincin-Express S. Louisville & Cincin-7:20 p. m. 7:40 p. m. RG. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West

Pittsburg & New York * 8:00 a. m. * 8:40 p. m. Pittaburg & New York 7:50 p. m. 7:40 a. m. UR . FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. \$:00 a. m. 18:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 16:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 14:35 a. m. 15:00 p. m.

BALTIMORE & ONIO RAILROAD

From Experition Building and depot fool of cond-st. Ticket office, 92 LosSalle-st. io, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Fr of Von Buren and Shere un-ste. Ticket affect.

Grand Pacific Hotel.

**enw*th.* A tchison Re *10:15 a. m. * 5:50 p. m. sandation... * 5:30 p. m. * 5:70 a. m. * 5:70 a. m. * 5:50 FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS. MORSE & OC. Bé careful to buy onty the Ge MEDICAL CARDS.

MRDICAL INSTITUTE, corner Washington and Franklinchartered by the State of Illness for the surpress parposs of
giving the highest possible
treatment in all cases of grivated diseases. It is well known
by, Jumes has stood at the
con for over 20 years—age and experia profession for ever 20 years age and experi-torian. A book for the million, free, or 10 ty boof age, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love Empire on the Ears, etc. Ladies requiring licate attention, with home board, etc. call or 2 yeoundectals. Office, 9 a. m. until 1 p. sa. Dr. Kean

SOUTH CLARK ST. CHICAGO, sulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, fit or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is to the in the city who warrante curso or as pair. The m. to 6 p. m.: Sundays from 9 to 11. R. T. J. CROSSMAN'S CIFIC MIXTURE

is a cure ours for Private Disea et.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Searching for the Assets of the Ætna Insurance Company.

Allegations that the Officers Have Spirited Them Away.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Relative to Industrial University Lands.

They Are Decided to Be Exempt from Taxation.

Judge Bradwell's Bill for Consolidation of the Supreme Court.

List of Opinions Filed with the Clerk at Oitawa.

THE MINA INSURANCE COMPANY. The indefatigable V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the defunct Ætna Insurance Company, was on the war-rath Saturday again, in search of some of the lost assets of the Company, which it is charged its officers have spirited away, and destroyed. Two bills were filed by him, one being against N: F. Merrill, who was President of the Company last. The Receiver says in the first place that the capital stock of the Company is a trust fund for the benefit of the policy-holders. In May last the Company owned, as pay taken for stock, 640 shares of the Wabash Coal Comen for stock, 640 shares of the Wabash Coal Com-pany, valued at \$32,000; 400 shares of the Indiana Block-Coal Company, worth \$20,000; also, a mortgage for \$3,300 on Block 83 of School Sec-tion Addition; another for \$1,700 on Lots 23 to 23 of Hendrick's Subdivision of Block 4, in Wash-ington Heights; a third for \$1,500 on Lots 29, 30, 31, 14, and the E. 1/2 of 15, in the same subdivision of Blocks 12, 13, 14, of Block 4; a fourth for \$3,200 on Lots 34, 35, 36, and 37, Block 1. for \$3,200 on Lots \$4. 35, 36, and \$7, Block 1, in Race & Pearson's Subdivision; and also one for \$7,500 on Lot \$3 of School Section Subdivision of N. part of Sec. 16, 39, 13. At that time Nathan F. Merril, the President, assisted by John S. Bloomingston, the Secretary of the Company, made a statement to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Missouri, in which they admitted having these stocks and mortgages, and claimed the Company had stock amounting to \$200,000, paid up in each. The Receiver charges that Merrill has secreted or destroyed these securities, and asks that they may be declared to be fleus on the property described above, and that Merrill may be compelled to pay for the stocks which are missing.

be lieus on the property described above, and that Mertill may be compelled to pay for the stocks which are missing.

The second bill is against Smith Whittier (alias "Dr." A. G. Olin), John S. Bloomingston, and N. F. Merrill. Similar charges are made as in the above-mentioned bill, the securities, however, being different. One was a mostgage for \$7.000 on Lot 19 of Egan's South Addition, snother for \$5.000 on lots in Montrose, a third for \$6.000 on lots in Hrving Park, another for \$12,000 on the W. 62 feet of Lots 13 and 14 in Laflin & Johnson's Subdivision, and still another for \$4.000 on certain lots in Whittier's Subdivision of the N. 34 of the E. 34 of the S. E. 34 of Sec. 24, 37, 14. In addition to the mortgages or trust deeds were the following stocks: Forty-one shares of the American Braige Company, worth \$4.100, and 400 shares of the Ward Air, Brake Company, worth \$25 per share.

In making the statement to the Insurance Department of Missouri, as stated in the other hill, Sierrill and Bloomingston swore that this Company had all these securities. The Receiver states that Smith Whittier is the father in-law of Bloomingston swore that this generally in the Company's office when his son-in-law was preparing the statement, and had great influence over him. In fact, the Receiver believes that Whittier, Bloomingston, and Merrill conspired together, and spirited away all these securities, as they have not come into his hands since his appointment as Receiver. A good part of the lands covered by the above-mentioned mortgages have been conveyed by the mortgages have the transfers were only makeshits to cloud the tile to the property. The defendants sometimes claim that there were no such increases as those described, at other times allege that they were released for valuable considerations, and again that other securities equally valuable were substituted. This Mr. Turpin denies, and asks that the mortgages may be held to be liens, and that the defendants may be compelled to pay for the securities abstracted.

securities abstracted.

DIVORCES.

Joseph Wood asked for givorce, Saturday, in the Superior Court, on account of the desertion of his wife Lida.

John Williams avers that his wife Malinda has, during the past year, repeatedly committed adultary at his own residence with one Horace Lewis, and he therefore asks for a divorce.

Mary E. Weatherhead prays for a divorce from her husband, Lewis Weatherhead, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Blodgett is trying set cases.
Jugge Farwell goes to the Criminal Court this

Judge Heaton will assist Judge Rogers this month.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday in hearing a demurrer to the bill of Lincoln vs. Galinp and others, which he sustained.

Judge Farwell sustained the demurrer to the bill of the International Bank vs. J. H. Bowen and others. The bill was to foreclose a trust deed for \$10,000, and both the trust deed and notes had been assigned repeatedly, and the land sold to various parties. Leave was given to amend.

SUPERIOR OURT IN BREEF.

to various parties. Leave was given to amend.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIMF.

L. G. Pratt commenced a suit for \$2,000
against W. H. Woodbury.

Pettes an I Leathe sued J. G. Brown and H.

W. Brown for a like amount.

Hugh Martin began a suit against the Clay
Firs and Marine Insurance Company to recover
\$12,000.

Charles Gossage and C. C. Boyles sued Marparet Walsh for \$2,000.

The American Eichange National Bank began
a suit against W. A. Lord, claiming \$2,500.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARX—I to 20 on new calendar.

JUDGE MOGRES—No call.

JUDGE BOOTH—12, 13, 18 to 34, arcept 23, 26,
33.

JUDGE TREE—44 to 62.

JUDGE TREE-44 to 62. JUDGE HEATON-91 to 108. BUFFRIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-H. H. Shufeldt & Ca. vs. Mary Kesting, \$382,51,—The International Bank vs. M. B. Bailey and Elien Balley, \$393,17.

JUDOT GARY-J. H. Reed vs. J. M. French, Charles 6, and Frank French, A. A. Nichola, and L. L. Coburn, Charles C. Charles

Checure Cours—Compassions—H. W. Chase et al. vs. John Darrow, \$111.98.

JUDOR ROGERS—Peter Murphy vs. George Fiorsheim, 13.22.—C. L. Arnold vs. George Boinger, \$111.48.

JUDOR TREES—W. H. Kane vs. F. L. Loring, verdict \$100 and motion for new trial.—Marshall Field vs. E. L. D wson, \$467,20.

THE SUPREME COURTS

PRICKFORD'S CARE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—In a previous dispatch to The Tribune I find I misetated the grounds on which was based the application to have Bird Beckford's name stricken from the have Bird Beckford's name stricken from the coll of attorneys. At the time, the papers were in the hands of the Judges, and I wrote from my own knowledge of matters as ascertained while I was in Ottawa last fall. The statement I made is strictly correct, but is not the grounds of the present application—though, doubtless the one has caused the other to be brought uple the application, Dr. Joseph Stout, Martin A. Howell, Jr., George S. Williams, Librarian of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and Alfred H. Taylor, Deputy Clerk thereof, make affidavits tending te show that in 1871, 1872, and 1873 a large a umber of law-books were stolen from that li-

a umber of law-books were stolen from that li-brary, and that the offender was fird Becuford. INDUSTRIAL USIVERSITY. The fellowing is the opinion of the Supreme Seem in the case of The Board of Trustees of

the Illinois Industrial University vs. The Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, The

In any view which we have been able to consider the case, we have been irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that this real estate, although conveyed to a corporate body, belongs to and is under the antire control of the State, when disposed to exercise the power; and, being the property of the State, we have seen the Constitution authorizes its exemption from taxation, and the General Assembly has exempted it. As an irresistible conclusion it follows that the judgment of the Court below is erroneous, and it must be reversed.

SUPREME COURT CONSOLIDATION.

JUDGE BRADWELL'S BILL.
Special Dispuich to The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31 .- Herewith I send you copy of the bill prepared by the Bar Asso nation of Chicago, to effect the consolidation of the Supreme Court. The bill was introduced by Judge Bradwell, and was so strongly and effectsally urged by the Bar Association Committee o Seven that it is very likely to pass. It is gener ally understood that Southern Illinois will with-draw its opposition, except for appearance sake, and certainly the interests of the public, the diminution of the number of appeals made for delay, the facilitating of business generally, the encouragement of the old and time-honored sys-tem of oral arguments, all demand that the con-solidation be effected, that the Supreme Court be no longer a peripatetic body or a caravansary, but that it have a permanent home:

but that it have a permanent home:

THE BILL.

A bill for an act to consolidate the several Grand
Dirisions into which the State is divided for the holding of terms of the Supreme Court, and to amend an
act cuttind "An act to revise the haw in relation to
the Supreme Court," approved March 28, 1676.

SECTION 1. Be it snated, che., That from and after
the adjournment of the June term, A. D. 1878, of the
Supreme Court of this State, to be negun and inciden
at Mt. Vermon on the first Tuesday of June, in said
year, all the terms of said Supreme Court shall be
held at the seat of Government, in rooms to be previded by the State for that purpose, and the several
Grand Divisions into which the State is now divided
for holding the terms of said Supreme Court snail be,
and are hereby, consolidated into othe.

SEC. 2. After the final adjournment of the June

held at the seat of Government, in rooms to be privided by the State for that purpises, and the several Grand Divisions into which the Shee is now divided for holding the terms of said Suprame Court, the said by and are hereby, consolidated into one.

SEC. 2. After the final adjournment of the June term, A. D. 1875, of said Suprame Court, the terms of said Courts shall be held at the seat of Government, as follows: On the first lineady in the month of October, A. D. 1873, and thereafter on the first Theadays of January, March, May, and October, in each year.

SEC. 3. As soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act the Cerk of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and immediately after the adjournment of said Court for the June term, A. D. 1875, the Cerk of said Court for the Southern Grand Division shall cause all the records, books, files, and papers, including the literary books parts inling to the Supreme Court in their respective Grand Divisions, to be securely, packed in boxes, index the said of October, and to be forwarded to the Clerk of said court for the purperent Central Grand Division at the said of Government, who shall from themeetorch be the proper and light custoffian therefore the proper and light custoffian therefore, the Cierk of the Supreme Court for the Central Grand Divisions were elected, the Cierk of the Supreme Court for the Central Grand Division shall be known and designated as "Chief Cerk" of said Court, and the present Clerks of the Supreme Court, and the name of said Court in all matters pertaining to the office of Cerk of said Court, and the name of said Court in all matters pertaining

OPINIONS FILED.

REPORT FROM THE CLERK AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pricense.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 30.—Opinions of the Supreme Court have this day been filed in the following causes:

DOCKET OF 1873. Champion vs. Ulmer; affirmed.
Miller et al. vs. Goddwin et al.; affirmed.
Ross vs. Ross; affirmed.
Hardin vs. Cottell; reversed and remanded.
Bissell vs. Terry et al.; affirmed.
Walker vs. Douglas; affirmed.
Walker vs. Douglas; affirmed.
Giesson vs. Henry; reversed and remanded.
The National Insurance Company vs. the Chamber of Commerce; affirmed.
Shepard vs.the Thayer & Tobey Purmiture Company; affirmed.
The People ex rel. Klokke vs. Wright; affirmed.

firmed.
The People ex rel. Elokke vs. Wright; affirmed.
The People ex rel. Elokke vs. Wright; affirmed.
Knox vs. the City of Storling; reversed.
Mann et al. vs. Burgess et al.; reversed and resanded with directions.

manded.

Mahon vs. Daly; affirmed.

Hubbard vs. Rankin; affirmed.

Baroum vs. Bragg et al.; affirmed.

The City of Chicage vs. Wright; reversed

The Penn Company vs. Fairchild; reversed and re-

The Penn Company vs. Fairchild; reversed and remanded.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs.
Sawyer; affirmed.

McGate vs. Croater; affirmed.

McGate vs. Croater; affirmed.

Hough, executor, etc., vs. Harvey; reversed and remanded with directions.

Kely, impliended, vs. Kellogg et al.; affirmed.

DOCKET OF 1874—PROPLE'S CAUSES.

The People vs. Mascham; reversed and remanded.

Boim vs. The People; reversed and remanded.

Warriner vs. The People; refirmed.

Lawler vs. The People; affirmed.

Early vs. The People; affirmed.

Stratton vs. The People; affirmed.

Single vs. The People; affirmed.

EEHEARING DOCKET.

The O., O. & F. R. V. R. R. Co. va. Black et al.: re resed and remanded.
The Union Sizemboat Co. vs. Knapp; affirmed.
Gozzolo vs. Chambers et al.; reversed and remanded.
The C. & I. R. B. Co. vs Pickney; reversed, and bill

The C. & I. R. Co. vs Fickney; reversed, and sall dismissed.

Wadhams vs. Gay; reversed and remanded.

CIVIL CAUSES.

Nason vs. Lets; affirmed.
Reid vs. Horms; affirmed.
Reid vs. Thompson; affirmed.
Wright vs. Brossess et al.; affirmed.
Wright vs. Brossess et al.; affirmed.
Folisthoff vs. Paul; reversed.
The S. S. H. S. E. R. Co. vs. The Supervisor of Barmill Township et al.; demurrer sustained.
The M. & S. J. P. P. Co. vs. Smith; reversed.
Mack et al vs. Brown; reversed and remanded.
Hayward vs. Ralley: reversed and remanded.
Choate, administrator, vs. Hathaway; affirmed.

Camp, impleaded, vs. Hogan; reversed and remanded.

d. Woodward vs. Cose; affirmed.
Foreman vs. Sawyer; reversed and remanded, with eave to amond declaration.
Hall vs. Hamilton; affirmed. Brogg vs. The City of Chicago; reversed and re-anded, with directions, Parmales vs. Lowit; a mirmed. The Tawa of Dorr vs. The Town of Sances; affirm-

ed.

McConkey vs. Smith & Company; reversed and remanded.

Ambre et al vs. Weishasr; reversed and remanded.
Hochlander vs. Hochlander; reversed and remanded.
Kaseing as. The International Bank; reversed.
Caseing vs. Welrod; affirmed.
Hisney vs. Dehus et al.; reversed and remanded.
Teutonia Life Insurance Company vs. Beck; afferred.

Teutonia Life Insurance Company vs. Beck; af-frenced.

Malholland vs. Barhiett; affirmed.
Whitman vs. Fisher; affirmed.
Ehrich vs. White; reversed and remanded.
Lowe vs. Sentests; affirmed.
Cheliand vs. Forter; affirmed.
Lombard vs. Kinza; affirmed.
Lombard vs. Kinza; affirmed.
Lombard vs. Abbey; roversed and remanded.
Hatten et al. vs. Jordan; reversed and bill dismissed.
Karnes et al. vs. The People, etc.; affirmed.
Destrick vs. The Lamar Insurance Company; reversed and remanded, with leave, etc.
Sievens vs. Huflingsworth; reversed and remanded.
Stovens vs. Huflingsworth; reversed and remanded.
Chase, impleaded, vs. Hamilton; reversed and remanded.

nanded.
Edwards vs. The Farmers' Insurance Company; af-Forwards vs. The Farmers' Insurance Company; as fraced.

Schnell vs. Clements et al.; affirmed.
Armstrong vs. The People; dismissed.
Butler vs. Walker; reversed and remanded.
The Bank of Chirago vs. Hall; affirmed.
Glanville vs. Rettiesdorf; affirmed.
Vall et al. vs. Mix et al.; affirmed.
Galbraith vs. Littleb; affirmed.
Scots vs. Crapnel; affirmed.
M. Malilen vs. Vauver; reversed and remanded, with directions.

McMillen vs. Valvert; reversed and remanded, wirections.
Pepper vs. Rowley; reversed and remanded.
Pepper vs. Rowley; affirmed.
Nispel vs. Wolf; affirmed.
Nispel vs. Wolf; affirmed.
Sipason vs. Gould; affirmed.
Sipason vs. Gould; affirmed.
Sipason vs. Holoomb; reversed and remanded.
Stolts et al. vs. Daring; reversed and remanded.
Fry vs. Bidwell; affirmed.
Hobart vs. Reeves; affirmed.

Stott et al. vs. Daring; reversed and remanded.
Fry vs. Bidwell; affirmed.
Houst vs. Reeves; affirmed.
Houst vs. Wulf et al.; affirmed.
While vs. Stonbro; adirmed.
While vs. Stonbro; adirmed.
While vs. Stonbro; affirmed.
Taylor et al. vs. Gilsdorf et al.; affirmed.
Sevens vs. Fark; reversed and remanded.
Sevens vs. Fark; reversed and remanded.
Albrecht vs. Walker; affirmed.
Albrecht vs. Walker; affirmed.
Albrecht vs. Walker; affirmed.
Arican M. E. Church vs. McGruder; affirmed.
Pick vs. Ketchum; affirmed.
Hurbangh vs. City of Monmonth; affirmed.
Culver vs. Micchell; reversed and remanded.
School Directors, Dis rict No. 19 vs. School Directors, District No. 5; affirmed.
Culver vs. Eswell; reversed and remanded.
Barnes vs. Rarman; affirmed.
Lawrence vs. Lawrence; affirmed.
Frenc, impleaded, vs. Commercial National Bank; affirmed.
Lyconding Insurance Company vs. Barriager; af-

Lycoming Insurance Company vs. Barringer; affrmed, Huribut vs. Colburn; reversed and remanded, National bank of Commerce va. Titsworth; at American Merchants' Union Express Company vs. American Mercanius Milt; affirmed, Russell vs. Baptist Theological Union; affirmed, Weaver vs. Fover; affirmed, Farnham vs. Farnham; affirmed, World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Schull

Mirmed.

Stuart vs. McKechan; affirmed.

Stuart vs. McKechan; affirmed.

Stone vs. Dogoti et al.; affirmed.

Geary vs. O Neal; affirmed.

Boyle vs. Levy; affirmed.

Esiman vs. Schroeder; affirmed.

Boeticher vs. Book; affirmed.

Pennel vs. Chandler; reversed and rem

Lenfers et al. vs. Henk et al.; reversed a

Ford Manuscreen affirmed.

Hough vs. Gage; affirmed.
The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Boyce; reversed.
Conefry vs. Slark; reversed and remanded.
Walton vs. Westwood; affirmed.
The Village of Dwight vs. Palmor; reversed and remanded. manded.
Gardiner vs. Hell; affirmed.
Tuttle, impleaded, vs. Garrett; decree modified.
Lowman vs. Auberry; affirmed.
Western Union Telegraph Comyany vs. Tyler et al.;
affirmed.

affirmed.

Morehouse vs. Moulding; affirmed.
Taylor vs. Balley; reversed and remanded.
The Biologican Central Railroad Company vs. Carrow; reversed.
-Pulman Palace Car Company vs. Smith; reversed and remanded.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs. Farrish; affirmed.

affirined.
Forbes vs. Belensiefer; reversed nd remanded.
Forbes vs. Belensiefer; reversed nd remanded.
Pritehard vs. Daly; affirmed.
Orr vs. Ward; reversed and remanded.
McGewan Marble Company vs. Tarrant; affirmed.
Biggs et al. vs. Clapp et al.; affirmed.
Clasvera vs. Webister; affirmed.
Clasvera vs. Webister; affirmed.
Carney vs. Tulley et al.; reversed.
The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Bailway Company vs.
Parker; affirmed.
The Pacific & Rock Island Railroad Company vs.
Mtchasi; reversed and remanded.
The Pacific & Rock Island Railroad Company vs.
Mtchasi; affirmed.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, vs.
Johnson; reversed and cemanded, unites remittifur
is entered.
Marshal ws. Tracy; affirmed.
Baird vs. Underwood; affirmed.
Tanner vs. Voluntine; affirmed.
Frederick vs. White; affirmed.
Loomis et al. vs. Stave; reversed and remanded.
Knight vs. Huribut et al.; affirmed.
Doyle vs. Douglass W. Company; affirmed.
Parker et al. vs. Platte et al; received and remanded.
Richardson vs. Olmstead; affirmed.
Edwards et al. vs. Hate that et al.; affirmed.
Taye et al. vs. The Chicago, Barlington & Quincy
Railroad Company; affirmed.
Taye et al. vs. The Chicago, Barlington & Guincy
Railroad Company; affirmed.
Boskovitic et al. vs. Barker et al.; reversed and remanded.
Nidder vs. Rand. McNally & Co.; reversed and remanded. nanded. Kidder vs. Rand, McNally & Co.; reversed and re

Kidder vs. Rand, McNally & Co.; reversed and remanded.
Mohier vs. Wiltburger; affirmed.
Swett vs. Clark; reversed and remanded.
Edwards vs. Irens; affirmed.
Gage et al. vs. Rumsey; affirmed.
Frye vs. Barkridge et al.; affirmed.
The People ex rel. Garland vs. Moore; affirmed.
Balnes vs. Kelley; reversed and remanded.
Gammon vs. Hodges et al.; affirmed.
Thompson vs. Eegadois; reversed and remanded.
Hedenberg vs. Jones; affirmed.
Besse vs. Pallouchoux; reversed, and bill dismissed.
Prastier vs. The Board of Supervisors of P.; reversed
m remanded.

rasaer vs. The Boston Signed.

Toby vs. Price et al.; affirmed.
Toby vs. Price et al. vs. filmmed.
Geepley et al. vs. Daggett; affirmed.
Glickauf vs. Kufman ; affirmed.
Gunnel et al. vs. Cokerili et al.; affirmed.
Collina vs. Thayer; reversed and remanded.
Wilson S. M. Co. vs. Boyington; affirmed.
Smith et al. vs. Ames & Co.; reversed swanded. minded,
Folsy ws. McMahon; affirmed,
Folsy ws. McMahon; affirmed,
Robinson et al. vs. Rossall; reversed and remanded.
Arnet vs. Barnes; affirmed,
Taylor vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Bailroad
Company; affirmed.
Bail et al. vs. Benjamin; affirmed.
Lincoln vs. McLaughlin; affirmed.
Mason et al. vs. Fatterson et al.; affirmed.
The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs.
Dickinson; affirmed.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Ohisholm: reversed. Richards vs. Green; reversed and remanded. Ray vs. Fahlinne; for use; reversed and remanded. Rumphrey Elie vs. Culver, Page, Mayne & Co. Bredley vs. Bather; affirmed.

Marsh vs. Kanff; affirmed.
Austin et al. vs. Rust; affirmed.
Bodley vs. Higgins; affirmed.
Goas vs. Jones; reversed and bill dismissed.
Fisher vs. The National Bank of Commerce, Chicago,
reversed and remanded.
The P., F. & C. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Hazen; affirmed.
The P., F. & C. R. B. Go. vs. Powers; reversed and
remanded.

The P. F. & C. R. R. Out. A rower's reversed and remanded.
Kemdail vs. Brown; reversed and remanded.
Gentzert vs. Hoge; reversed and remanded.
Higgins vs. Bulsock; reversed and remanded.
Higgins vs. Bulsock; reversed and remanded.
Orifine et al. vs. The First National Bank; affirm Banson vs. Romasvell; affirmed.
A lingual vs. Hogen and remanded.
McLean vs. M. Bean; reversed and remanded.
Fairisank et al. vs. Hasnizacho; affirmed.
Bigelow vs. Gragory et al.; reversed.
Wilker vs. Harris; reversed and remanded.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Ebst
fillirmed.

The Illinois Central Rational Conselly et al. vs. Dunn; affirmed.
Conselly et al. vs. Dunn; affirmed.
The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad
Company vs. Railery; amirmed.
The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad
Company vs. Hall; affirmed.
Blank et al. vs. Fulford; reversed and remanded.
Fourille et al. vs. Mouroe; affirmed.
Fourille et al. vs. Mouroe; affirmed.
Durham et al. vs. Dunn et al.; affirmed.
Steight et al. vs. The People, eta.; reversed and remanded.

manded,
Whitmun et al. vs. Henneberry; affirmed,
Leonard vs. Estabrook et al.; affirmed.
Eames et al. vs. Der Germania Turnvsrein; reverse
and remanded.
Fetillom et al. vs. Noble et al.; decres modified.

rection et al. v. Aones : shrimed.

Keller vs. Fournier et al.; shrimed.

Hermann vs. Bernhard; reversed and remanded.

Frank et al. vs. Tollmann et al.; shimed.

Yoe vs. McCord: reversed.

Cubley vs. Hanullen; affirmed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. MR. FRANK ADAMS AND THE REVINUE LAWS.

o the Editor of The Chicago Priouse; CRICAGO, Jan. 30.—In an editorial in your issu of to-day occur two misstatements, doubtless un-intentional, of remarks made by me before a Committee of the Common Council in relation to the revenue laws. First, I am reported as saying that the Supreme Court had reversed the de-cision of Judge Wallace refusing judgment for the taxes of the municipal year 1873; secondly, that I pointed out that, "even if the Supreme Court reversed Judge Wallace's decision on the preliminary question of judgment, there was no authority, under bill 300, to procourt reversed Juage values to the court preliminary question of judgment, there was no anthority, under bill 300, to proceed to sell either for the taxes of last year, or this, or any ether year. I did not state that the Supreme Court had reversed Judge Wallnes's opinion, nor could I, due regard being had to truth, so state for the simple reason that I do not know whether the Supreme Court has or has not decided the case, no decision having been announced at the Court, was in substance this, that when the law providing for appeals from the County Court to the Circuit Court was changed so that appeals, after such change, from judgment of the County Court for taxes could be taken only to the Supreme Court, no provision was made for sale in case the judgment of the County Court sustaining objection to the taxes should be reversed and remanded, and after such reversal and remanding, the County Court should reader judgment aranst delinquent lands for the taxes. To illustrate: Last summer application was made to the County Court refused judgment, and the city appealed to the Supreme Court. Now, if the Supreme Court, and remand the application, the application will stand for hearing de novo in the County Court, and remand the application, the application will stand for hearing de novo in the County Court. In case the County Court, on such new hearing, should overrule objections, and render judgment for the taxes, then is no provision in the statute authorizing a side. This I stated at the meeting referred to in your editorial. There is no difficulty whatever it regard to a side upon a judgment of the County Court, and remard the application, the application, and render judgment for the taxes, then is no provision in the statute authorizing a side. This I stated at the meeting referred to in your editorial. There is no difficulty whatever it regard to a side upon a judgment of the County Court. The defect I referred to emist only in case of appeals from the judgments of the County Court. The very have a subject to wha

ing the city taxes under the provisions of tha law. Respectfully. Francis Adams.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, GEN. SHALES, AND THE

CHIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Eddor of The Chicago Tribute:
CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—I am led to add another
letter to mine of July 16 and 22, 1874, which I then hoped would be unnecessary, by reason of the fallacies of some of your correspondents, portant question.

Without being a champion for the numerous

ed.

Wharton et al. vs. Bunling; affirmed.
Magnisson vs. Johnson et al.; affirmed.
Bidwin vs. Pool; effirmed.
Missouris Biver Telegraph Company vs. The First
National Bank; reversed and remanded.
Elifs et al. vs. Boeke et al.; reversed and remanded.
Elifs et al. vs. Boeke et al.; reversed and remanded.
Endes man vs. Solonga; affirmed.
Edidwind vs. Gajord; affirmed.
Gen Shaler has done too much (in the shape of figures), and think ninety-nine men out of every hundred bave the same opinion (outside of the Citizens' Association), who apparently are satisfied with him and his recommendations, although on what grounds the public would doubtless like to be enlightened.

To is Association was formed with the exrecommendations of Gen. Shaler, I mention that the blame should be fixed where it belongs: on

though on what grounds the public would doubt-less like to be enlightened.

This Association was formed with the ex-pressed intention of reforming the institutions of the city, to lift them out of the influence of proseed intention of reforming the institutions of the city, to lift them out of the influence of political rangs, to increase their efficiency, and decrease the expenses when possible. The Fire Department having most need of reform at this time, they started on that—with what result? They have talked for over six months, engaged a Consulting Engineer (doubtless a good man), and have succeeded in placing him where he can do no possible good except figure estimates that have no more chance of being passed than we have of getting a good City Government without rings. Why don't they endeavor to legislate that Board of incapable Fire and Police Commissioners out of existence, and get a bill passed by the Legislature that would place the control of this important department in the hands of a man who could bring it to a state of efficiency, without making the tax-pavers pay millions for supporting a political machine that will still be found wanting in an emergency, a long as it remains under the present divided management? This question is more pertinent now than last July, as evils can now be remedied that could not then.

than last July, as evils can now be remedied that could not then.

Do the Citizens' Association require another calamity to arouse them from the apathy they seem to enjoy so well on this question, or why do we not hear something about changing the control of this department from a Board of non-entities, who have twice allowed ruin and misery to stalk in our midst, or do they think Chicago can stand repetitions of these calamities? These are questions which many would like answered.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

WHAT \$2,000,000 WILL DO. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Gen. Shaler complains that he cannot put out fires in Chicago without more water, and has called upon the City Council (ever eager for jobs) to expend \$2,000,000 m placing Lake Michigan "where it will do the most good." Can it be that Gep. Shaler, with his large experience, has forgotten the first principle of economy, as embodied in the old maxims, vigilance is the price of safety, and an ounce of prevention only, as emboded in the did maxims, viguance is the price of safety, and an onnee of prevention is worth a pound (or ton) of dure? Does he not know that a bucket of water rightly used is all that is needed to put out any first which may ever occur in Chicago? One bucket, or even one cup, of water applied at the right time and place will prove more efficacious than the whole of Lake Michigan or the Atlantic at an inopportune time. When Gen. Shaler or the Fire Commissioners and Marshal shall have infused discipline and a spirit of watchfulness and zeal to prevent times as well as to extinguish them, into the entire department, we shall no longer hear the cry of "more water-pipes and engines wanted." But if two millions must be expended for fire purposes, we can suggest a plan better even than Gen. Shaler's. Let the city employ 8,000 fire patrolmen, watchmen, or wardens, as they may be called, 1,000 for each Division, whose duty shall be to patrol every portion of the city, and not only give the alarm in case of fire, but at once proceed to put it out. These patrolmen need not be uniformed, but should be provided with bucket, hose, and other convenient apparatus for extinguishing incipient fires. They should possess semi-police authority, with power to summon citizens to their aid until relieved by other patrolmen.

Three thousand patrolmen, at \$600 per annum, would cost \$1,800,000: uniforms, outfit, etc., \$200,000: total, \$2,00,000. While the above is

year to constantly patrol the streets as a dregular would, with a rubber bucket and hose, ortinguish more fires, and at vasily less expense, than our present magnificently-equipped Fire Department.

OURTEST TO WOMEN.

To the Britist of The Chicago Tribune:
Omcaso, Jan, 30.—In the Times of last Sundaw was this extraordinary heading: "Is America the Only Country Where Women-Are Courteously Treated?" From Mrs. Hopper's letter to "Lippincott's," I reply emphatically "No." Having traveled all over England, and parts of France, I beg to deny in toto the misrepresentations made by her in that letter. My experience is that in those countries, France especially. I find the treatment accorded women is far more courteous than in America. She possibly takes a higher circle thas I am accustomed to; "doubtful." I will take a shade lower; for instance, "the drygoods clerks," called shepmen there. They are most courteous and polite to their lady customers, and no trouble given is by them considered to much. Then, again, who is more polite or courteous on cars. "buses, and on the streets. courteons on cars, 'buses, and on the streets, than the Frenchman? His politeness is prover-

bial, and not put on, like a dreas-coat, for occasions of importance.

Contrast this with what I find on this side of the Atlantic. In the stores of New York, and even cities as far west as Chicago, I find the collects, "turning their "quid," and expectorating even in the front of ladies, without a blush, and asking, "The next article, Miss." I could go fursher, but forbear. I spare the Times' blushes. I am at a loss to understand who and where the Times' correspondents are abroad, who rake up such things as are published week after week in their journal, Surely they must cross the Atlantic, and mix with a certain class of people who are not "bon ton," and whom the middle class of Englishmen would consider rather too low for companiouship, and would not tolerate in their homes. Yours respectfully, bial, and not put on, like a dress-coat, for occa-

ARE PAUPERS CHEATED?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Jan. 30.—I am satisfied, from the replies of applicants for county relief whom I have questioned in regard to it, that more or less fraud and imposition is practiced on the part of the sub-contractors who deal out the rations of supplies. Many of the applicants for county relief are women too thankful after long county relief are women too thankful after long waiting to get what they do, and take what they can, and too ignorant to know whether they are imposed on or not, or, if aware of imposition, too timid or fearful to raise any question which too timid or fearful to raise any question which might excite the anger of the contractor and lead to the discontinuance of their allowance. Beceiving their tickets, they present them at the place designated, where they receive in quantity and quality about what the store-keeper chooses to give, whether it be stale bread, wormy peas or beans, or un-wholesome meat. What if the applicant is wholesome meat. What if the applicant is cheated either in quality, weight, or both, as is generally the case? It is a gift—the poor woman save to herself—so much clear gain, while if I complain my name may be reported, and stricken from the list under some pretense or other. And so she lots the cheater cheat. The cheating contractor, perceiving his advantage over the applicant, and knowing his power at headquarters, practices the imposition with impunity. Here is where the chief profits of the contract-yatem are to be found. I have no doubt that more money is made in the way that supplies are dispensed to ignorant helpiess women than in any supposed difference between the contract and market rates. When paupers are cheated, where shall tax-payers go?

THE CITY PINANCES. To the Editor of The Canada Aribune:
CHICAGO, Jan. 83 - The article in your paper this morning demands the serious consideration of every citizen, and especially every tax-payer. The statement that the bonded debt of the city amounts to the limit permitted by the Constitu-tion is notoriously true. It is also true that the limitation imposed in the Constitution was in-tended to restrict the power of municipal dorporations to create any debt beyond that is also true beyond peradventure that city cer-tificates are a species of "bouded" or "funded" indebtedness not anthorized by the Constitution in excess of the limit. The framers of the Conand cities within a certain limit. How is this limitation to be enforced if the City Comptroller

limitation to be enforced if the City Comptroller is permitted to go on increasing the city indebtedness by the issue of certificates running six, twelve, or eighteen months?

The city (including such certificates) already gows perhaps \$3,000,000 more than authorized (as I thick) by the Constitution. Now, if the Comptroller can go on and increase the city indebtedness, in spite of the provisions of the Constitution, in this manner, to the extent of \$3,000,000, what is to prevent him from increasing it \$30,000,000? Of what force, under these circumstances, is the provisions of your reporter, that during an interesting in this day's issue of your paper, you assert, on the authority of your reporter, that during an in-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; CHICAGO, Jan. 30 .- In to-day's TRIBUNE, under the heading "The Cane Business." you publish an article in which you state that, while the hearing of the cha ges against John Herbert, "charged with receiving stolen goods, to wit.: the gold-headed canes," wasgoing on, another charge was brought against Mr. Herbert, and that "the cane business was dropped at once, and continued for one year." This statement, as far as concerns the continuace, is not true, and, in justice to Mr. Heroert, I, as his attorney, desire to correct it. After quite a protracted trial, during which at least eix witnesses were sworn and examined on behalf of the prosecution, among whom was the man John Hoff, mentioned in said article, and after Mr. Heroert had made his own statement and explanation in regard to "the cane business," he was honorably discharged by the Justice, "ithout any jurther evidence on his behalf. The canes in question were the property of Wendell & Hyman, a weil-known jewelry firm of this city. When the case was first called the proceedings were dismissed by the Justice because of the insufficiency of the complaint, and Mr. Hyman, one of the firm, was present in court, and declined to swear out another warrant, when Mr. Hoff, who lately was a partner of Mr. Herbert, and who testified on the trial to the effect that he and Mr. Herbert had none too much love for each other, swore cut a second warrant. Mr. Herbert remained in the court-room until the second warrant was served, and then went to trial, with the result above-mentoned. Yours,

THE SMOLE NUISANCE. continued for one year." This statement,

Te the Editor of The Chicago Pribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The able articles which have lately appeared in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE ought to convince the public on the one hand of the necessity of taking immediate steps to shate the nuisance, and owners of relling mills and large smake-producing establishments; and on the other hand that it is not only their and large smore-producing establishments; and on the other hand that it is not only their interest but their duty to at once heed the voice of the public. To say nothing of the general discomfort to the eyes and lungs, with consequent deterioration of health from an impure atmosphere, I hazard the assertion that the damage to clothing and other fabrics, furniture, the removal of paint upon houses, by reason of the coal smoke and grit pouring from furnaces, would far exceed the cost of a smoke-consuming apparatus placed in every house and factory in this coal more above the coal factory in the coal smoke and grit pouring from furnaces, and the coal factory in the coal smoke and factory in the coal state of the coal factory in the coal fa

To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune:
Cincado, Jan. 30.—I notice in this morning's paper, mader the head "General News," a letter from the Hon. R. S. Stover, stating that the Ramas Central Relief Committee at Topeks has not received any supplies from me. It is not necessary to add any remarks in that matter, as

WARASH AVENUE BAILBOAD SWINDLE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Can you give us light on the following question: Are not the Council members the Trustees of the rights of the citimemors to a frustees of this rights of the citizens? If so, and, sworn to housely guard those rights, they defraul them of their property, caunot they be made to answer the violation of their trust in court?

If the estimate of Messrs. Fox & Howard be correct, and the cost of paying Wabsh avenue 3 miles, say 70 feet wide on an average, at \$2 a square year costs \$240,000 when the wide

\$2 a square yard, costs \$240,000 when the rails

\$2 a square yard, costs \$240,000 when the rails are laid, how long will that Nicolson stand? Say sevan years. Then the entire repairing will cost \$240,000 twice in ten years, the time of the supposed end of the lease.

Parties thosonghly responsible as to integrity and finance agree to bind themselves and their successors to build and equip this avenue railroad and seep it thosonghly paved, say for ten years. If Iamcorrect, our Council—the legal trustees of our people—bave violated their sworn trust, and, as far as they can, defranded us out of \$480,000, nearly half a million of dollars.

Now, what can be done? A trustee can be called to account for plundering his ward; cannot our Council also? We want for an answer. CTIZENS SWINDLED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A school-noy's nortons or school.

It will be observed from the following communication that there are evils in our present school-system which should be corrected with as little delay as possible. The suggestions made by our youthful correspondent are respectfully referred to the proper authorities with power to act:

referred to the proper authorities with power to act:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: Well to begin it. School is a missance in the direct place there ought not have any school in the summer. I don't think they and they ought to let you whisper and they won't let you smowball in vour yard. I think they are getting to cheeky, don't yous I am going to snowball all I want to they can't stop me if I was the president I would make it the law not to have any school and if Grant new any thing he would do it there never was but two presidents new any thing suddents new as put going to make the it the law not to any school when the war broke out and he went and he couldent afford to telegraph and Lincoln was just going to do the same when he was shot, and another thing they won't bety our us make the is they won't let you hitch or bring your skates to school, that is mean, or they won't bety ou run in the school yard and that is mean to and they cheet you out of the time that is worse them all, and if I was the principle I would give the boy's a holiday and not deet them out of their time So that ends my story deet them out of their time So that ends my story deet them out of their time So that ends my story.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:
CHICAGO, Jap. 29.—Allow me a word in regard to the conflicting reports about the suffering in Kansas. The railroad men have land to sell; they are interested, and report that Kansae is all right for fear that if the actual amount of destitution that now is existing should come to the knowledge of Eastern men, it would hart the sale of their land. Others are afraid that they cannot get 3 per cent per month for money. I am sent liere by the Clinton, Douglas County, Kan., Belief Committee to ask aid for the destitute, and what I say I am accountable the destitute, and what I say I am accountable for. Destitution does exist in Douglas County to an alarming extent, and it is increasing daily. Horses and cattle are already dying for the want of hay and grain. Many are destitute of the necessary clothing to protect them from the cold. Still there are a few cold, hard-hearted men coming forth and saving there is no suffering in Kansas. Men who have plenty cannot realize what the word destitution means.

C. J. Carrentour.

force, under these circumstances, is the proviaion of the Constitution limiting municipal
indebtedness? Were is the money to come
from to pay these certaficates when Mr. Haves
shall find himself unable to renew? The fact is,
it is high time the city authorities pause in their
rectiless career of extravagance, and ponder seriously over the financial situation.

A Tax-Payer.

the authority of your reporter, that during an inthe reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and
with reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and myself to the fact that the moldings of
the windows of the new county buildings are
made of wood instead of iron, as specified. I acsert that such statement is incorrect. The reporter did not call my attention, or that of the
Commissioners,
the reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and myself to the fact that the moldings
of the windows of the reporter, that during an inthe reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and myself to the fact that the moldings
of the windows of the reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and myself to the fact that the moldings
of the windows of the reporter called the attention of the Commissioner and myself to the fact that the moldings
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that the reporter called the attention of the country
the reporter called the attention of the country
that the reporter called the attention of the country
that the reporter called the attention of the country
that the reporter called the attention sert that such statement is incorrect. The reporter did not call my attention, or that of the
Commissioner, to any portion of the building in
question. I also wish to state that the moldings
of the buildings in question are constructed exactly as provided for in the specifications; and I
refer to the specifications, which were deposited
with the county before the letting of the contracts, in support of my assertion. Respectfully
yours,

Jams J. Eggs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Cincago, Jan. 30 .- From reports which have reached me I am led to think that, through mis apprehension, an impression prevails among some of our friends that ladies are not admitted as students in this University. Permit me to say that all our classes, in the preparatory and collegiate departments alike, are open to young ladies on the same terms as to young men, and twelve are now in attendance. We have as yet no dormit ories for young ladies, nor can we furnish them with boarding; but the dissociate opened to all who are prepared to anter them, whether for full or for partial course. Respectfully,

LEMUEL Moss, President.

A NEW DEPOT. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:
CHICAGO, Jan. 60.—The Chicago & Northwestern
Railway Company, with commendable enterprise,
has established a depot on the Milwaukee Division, about three-quarters of a mile north of Ra venswood, and called the same "Summerdale." Trains will stop at the new station recularly from Fets. 1. The distance from the Wells street de pot is 6.7 miles, and commutation rates for 160 rids tickets are the same as at Ravenswood. B. GREEN.

EDUCATIONAL. Park Institute. FOR GIRLS and YOUNG LADIES, TI ASHLAND-AV.

Spring Term opens Wadnesday, Feb. 3. Superior ad-antages for the study of French and German. Ladies may oin advanced classes on application to the Principal. SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART. A School for the aducation of Teachers and Artists will open on the later January, 1878. Principal, Midd. K. thickleth, author of "Voice ta Singing," and "Voice ta Speaking. Circulars giving full information at mostic stores, or artist mad upon application to Asinary, 50 Clinton-st.,

LITHOGRAPH. Easy to Make and Heavy to Carry, BULLS AND BEARS IN THE LARD MARKET. A CRAYON LITHOGRAPH, 16129,

162 Clark-st., Arcade Court, Chies DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 & 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK.
Issue CERCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELETS IN EUROPE AND THE RASY,
available is all the principal cities, also for use in the
Unified Bases. West India. 40. TRIEDORAPHO
TRAVEL AMENALONSHIP, ALTERS CALIFORNIA,
HVAN AMENALONSHIP, ALTERS CALIFORNIA,
According of Basic, Buskers and College received.

BOISSET FAMILY Whose terrific and thrilling evoloits are the prevailing race. For the first time in thicker, the charming little page of the first time in thicker, the charming little page of the first special page of the pag

WOODLAND
With His Intelligent Canines.
The brilling and go goons Estrategans.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLDI Last work of the WORRELL SISTERS, of FORTES, OB. WALTERS AND MORTON, JENNIE TUE. SOUR, THE O'DONOHUE.
Latings performances for families, ladies, and children, whencody and Saturday. 10 ets: Obligren, See.
LADIEN SIGHT, TRUESDAY.
Audimoss comprised of the silie, the intelligent, and the cultured, equal in every respect to an operatio assemblage.

McCORMICK HALL.

- AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE

taimitable W.S. ANDREW

isserved Scate, 75 cts. Star 'bus 'ideots, entitling one ride to Hall gives with reserved scate, as James discling & Co. 1. In packages of it, good for all Star Entertainment RICHINGS-BRENARD TICKETS Wedgesday. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Manage HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. THE GREAT SUCCE

Mile. Marie De Lacour's French Can-Can Da Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels. AND THE GREAT VARIETY COMPANY. The Finest Entertainment in the city.

Matiness to-morrow at 2:30. Admission to Matiness
25 and 50 cents.

MOVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers

CHICAGO MUSEUM. MONDAY, Feb. 1, every evening during the week, and Tuesday, Toursday, and Saturday Maniness, the Great Sensation is tures acts, founded unon the sayings of Heart Ward Bescher, Theselare Tilten, Victoria Woodbull, Mrs. Theedore Tillen, &c., &c., &c., with New Bocacty, New Appointments, Ac., entitled "MANDAL, Friday Evening, Feb. 4, Grand Textmountal Bonnett to Capt. L. L. Dick, N.Y., given or account of injuries received the Complete of the Capt. Letter of the Rallet. Apply as the Stage Door between 9 and 11 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Clark st., opposite Sherman House. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE Crimson Scarf; or, Council of Ten.

TESSA......THE ONLY LEON
Matinoss Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Every Evening at 8 o'clack. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The great
TREATHIGAT
EVENT.
Now Rongs.
Now Sonery.
Splendid Effects
The popular Compelies
The popular Compelies
The popular Compelies

the Ballad Singer. Everything saw. BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE,
State and Sixteenth-sta.

MADAME SCHNEIDER'S original PARISIAN
CAN-CAN Dandors in such speciated of THE BRIGANDS.
The Great Separation of the DNAGON'S OAKSWAL
everythings, and the Great Family Macincon Wednesday
and Saugrap Afternoons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NOW READY:

Young Folks' History of the United States.

by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, Sq. 10 Fully illustrated, \$1.50. . . . The style is admirable; the facts are related in precise, perspicuous language; it sets an example to its young readers which such books often fall to do.—N. Y. Evening

. . . Mr. Higginson was well qualified to write such a work; he has long been occupied with studies in American history, and he is a gental, paintaking, accurate, and picturesque writer; with a high conception of the work he had todo,....Springfield Hepublican.

Songs of Joy.

By J. H. TENNEY. 10mo. Boards 50c, \$25 per hun gred; flex, cloth, acc. A new collection of Hymns and Tunes for Prayer and Camp Meetings, Christian Asso-ciations, and the Home Circle, by one of the authors of "Golden Sunbeams" and "An-

For eals by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receip LEE & SHEPARD, Pablishers, Borton, LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New York. FOR SALE. FORSALE

AT A GREAT SACRIFCE. THE SAW-MILL ENOWN AS THE PAGE MILL

At Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, Onlaria, Canada. The mill was built in 1805, and in 34 by 60 feet; contains on game, also page, daisbore, and one circular caw.

Its capacity is the 00 feet per day of 10 hours, has a grillar boilers, 3 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, and one comotive boiler, 12 feet long 4 feet diameter; three entered in the control of Ontaining in all 182 square miles.
The above unpress cost the former proprietors, Charling to the Co., even \$550.60. Particulars in regard to 1 trooperty may be obtained of H. M. MISE. Bag., On ingued, Ontarte. Full information in regard to former to the Co., will be given on application by letter or otherwise ALFRED WILKINGTO. GEORGE, PETERS.

Sew York, No. 29 Nanastest, Jan. 12, 1879.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency T. AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE CITY.

WORK AMONG THE NEWSBOYS nent was begun Sunday before last ady promises to bear good fruit in the nion of the city. On that day the Rev. thich already promises to bear good fruit in the state Division of the city. On that day the Rev. IIr. Kinian, whose Sunday sermons at the Parker Hall are acknowledged to have caused quite a sevival in the vicinity, with several of his friends, rathered together twenty-one newsboys and bootblacks, as a sort of experiment by which an dea could be had of what would be the best means of gathering a number of that class together for religious purposes. The boys were pleased with the idea, and promised to come again, but before they left the question was asked of how many had had their dinner that day. Only three boys were able to give a satisfactory answer; the eighteen others had been out in the cold since I or 2 o'clock in the morning without food. Acting upon this information, Mr. Kinian and friends visited during the week several of the West Side hotels, and from three of them—the Gault House—they got prunises of provisions for the following Sunday—yesterday.

The Sunday afternoon cause round, and with it the boys, about fifty in number, and, better still, half-a-dozen of their sisters. The boys were prededed at the hall by the Rev. Mr. Kinian, C. F. Smith, who undertock the superintendence of the movement, Dr. Kelleod, E. Callahan, August Patenson, W. W. Gray, Walter Johnson, L. Gabriels, and Misses Ellen Weich, Mary E. Smith, Anna Seavers, Carria Jóhnson, and Mrs. A. N. Mays, whose labors as an evangelist have been very successful in different parts of the Sistes.

After singing and prayer, the boys were ar-

ducting the case for the past few weeks, moved of in taking the testimony Willeam Roders of General Control of Gustav Louge, who are forth that he had seen the judges and clarks of the election of the Trentieth Ward tumpering with the lady level of the control of Gustav Louge, who are forth that he had seen the judges and clarks of the election of the Trentieth Ward tumpering with the lady-level of feets of office. This testimony are control of the trentieth ward tumpering with the lady-level of feets of office. This testimony are the control was of so uncertainty to the control was of so under the control was of the control was of the control was of so under the control was of the control

RAILROAD NEWS.

Indications of the Approaching Conflict.

Annual Report of the Directors of

Annual Report of the Directors of the Illinois Central.

The Illinois Central.

Philladelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.

DRIFTING INTO WAR.

GATHER OF REDUCED PRITORY BATES.

It is the opinion of the leading rallway managers in this city that, if the present fight among the various rallroads leading to the East should continue for any length of them, a majority of the roads will be compelled to go into the hands of Receivers. Since the commencement of the fight rallroad stocks have largely depreciated, and the credit of the roads has been everely shaken. The stock of the Late Shore & Michigan Central, and Fittsburg & Fort Wayne Bailroad shave good form from about 70 central, and Fittsburg & Fort Wayne Bailroad have been everely shaken. The stock of the Late Shore & Michigan Central, and Fittsburg & Fort Wayne Bailroad shave good from from about 70 central of the School of the Central of the School of

The state of the control of the cont

partment, 13 fin the miscellaneous, 1,433 is all. The number of locomotives is 72.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Illinois Central Raitroad has just published the following advance sheet of the annual report of the Directors for the year 1874, to be submitted to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in New York the last Wednesday in

Plant.
The general balance-sheet of the Company is submitted herewith, together with statements in detail of our business for the past year: CREDIT.

Permanent expenditures, \$35,856,432.62

Permanent expenditures, 308,858.65 \$36,165,290,67

\$44,511,826,91

Sierling redemption bonds
due April 1, 1875, 6 per
cent 2,500,080.80
Currency redemption
bonds, due April 1, 1890,
6 per cent 2,500,000.00

2,500,000,00 5,000,000,00 Sierling 5 per cent bonds issued in exchange for bonds of the New Orleans Line, £353,400...\$ 4,792,000.00 Redeemed in 1874 by sinking fund, £10,000....... 50,000.00 50,000.00 4,842,000.00

Surplus, exclusive of 299,-065,98 acres of land and \$1,007,500.78 land notes. Surplus income of \$74...

\$44,511,826,91 WABASH & WESTERN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse,
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—Some impo Wabash & Western Railroad this week. Col. R. Andrews, for eight years the Superintendent of the Western Division, and for the last year Engineer-in-Chief of the Road, will be promoted to the position of General Superintendent, with his office at Toledo. Charles H. Bradley, Superhis office at Toledo. Charles H. Bradley, Superintendent of the Eastern Division, will be transferred to the Illinois Division, and K. H. Wade, now Master of Transportation of the Illinois Division, will be promoted to Superintendent of the Eastern Division, with his office at Lafayette, Ind. Those changes will take place on Thursday, the 4th day of of February. Col. Andrews, during the time he has had control of the Illinois Division, has raised it from a dilapidated condition into a first-class road, and his promotion is regarded as well-earned.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Wabash first-mortgage bondholders on the main line are asked to fund a year's coupons in 7 per cent funding certificates. Holders of the Decatur & East St. Louis bonds are asked to fund one-and-a-half year's coupons. All the other bondholders are asked to fund for two years. The floating-debt creditors of the road are asked to extend their claims twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Robert Andrews, heretofore Superintendent of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, with headquarters at Toledo, C. headquarters at Toledo, O.

Mr. Charles W. Bradley has been transferred from the Eastern to the Western Division, with office at Springfield, III.

> SUNDAY'S NEWS. LOCAL

An adjourned meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the Centenary Methodist Church was held Saturday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report or the Special Committee appointed to consider the application of the Rev. Dr. W. W. McKaug, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, for admission to membership of the Centenary Church. The Committee stated that they had prepared a report, which had not been signed by all the members, and that therefore they would like further time. They were allowed another week. The Committee is in favor of his admission, but are divided upon granting him heense to preach.

A match game of billiards took place Saturday evening at Arlington Hall, between Rudolphe, the celebrated French expert, and George Stosson, a local professional. Slosson easily captured the Frenchman, beating him 600 to 445, barring the odds of 75 given by the sanguine Budolphe. Another match between the same parties is likely to follow.

The diagraceful exhibition at the Halsted-Street Opera-House has been toned down until it is tolerably decent compared with its recent nastiness. The improvement has been brought about by Capt. Ellis, who notified the managers that a pull was imminent unless they abandoned the diagusting features of the show.

The contempt of court case against the West Side Collector, Larry O'Brien, was called again in Judge Farwell's Court Saturday morning, but the contemptuous defendant did not put in an appearance until an hour after the proper time. He was given one week in which to show cause for contumacy.

finence. This suit involved property valued as over \$1,000,000, including a large number of blocks in the business portion of the city.

The Supreme Court has decided that the "Mayor's bill" was constitutional, and has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the Klokke case.

The Strakosch Opera Troupe, consisting of about ninety persons, left the city at 9 eclock yesterday morning for St. Louis.

LEGISLATURES.

In the Minnesota Legislature, Saturday, resolutions were introduced requesting William S. King to sppear before the Ways and Means Committee to clear himself of the charges, and make a full expose of nis knowledge of the Pacine Mail subsidy business; or, failing in that, to resign his election to Congress.

In the Wisconsin Legislature one vote was taken Saturday for United States Senator. Carpenter received 51, Brage 44, Cole 13, J. J. Goppy 3, Atwood, Bunn, and Cameron, 1 each.

The Senatorial vote in joint convention Saturday had little significance. Ramsev had 47; Lochren, 52; Davis, 23; Pillsbury, 13.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Senators were in cancus Salurday for about five hours on the Louisians question. After much debate it was concluded to support the President in what he had already done relative to affairs in that State, and to stand by him in the future in the support of the Kellogg Government in all its lawful authority. It is said there are eight Senators who dissent from this position of their Republican associates. from this position of their Republican associates.

A package was received at the dead-letter office recently containing half-a-dozen snakes, two dead and the remainder alive. One was a capperhead 5 feet long. The reptiles were in a tin box addressed to Germany, which had been stopped at New York for want of sufficient postage.

Col. J. O. P. Burnside, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of the Post-Office Building, and Disbursing Clerk, vice George D. Chenowith, resigned.

It is possible that the Texas Pacific bill will be voted upon in the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day.

The Czar of Russia has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro, congratulating him upon the peaceable solution of the difficulty which arose between his Government and that of Turkey from the Podgoritza affair.

The object of Queen Victoria in convening a Cabinet Council at Oaborne is to have a discussion on the Royal message to be submitted at the opening of Parliament.

King Victor Emanuel cave an audience faters.

King Victor Emanuel gave an audience, Satu day, to Garibaldi. Russia has recognized King Alphonso.

Sudden Recovery from Blindness.
Mr. A. M. Phelps, of Newburg, Ind., who has been almost totally blind from cataract for two or three years, had his sight suddenly restored last Sunday. The first intimation he had of the restoration was as he appeared upon the street restoration was as he appeared upon the street on his way to church. He could see everything more distinctly than usual, being able to recognize the faces of friends across the street, and throughout the entire audience in the church. By the time the zervices were concluded he had discovered that this ability to see so well resided entirely in the left eve. Upon examination the opaque crystalline lens was found, from some cause, to have passed without the range of vision, though this was effected suddenly and without pain or uneasiness. Mr. Phelps is a little over 77 years of age, but now, with the aid of the glasses he has been wearing for some time, he is able to see very well.

One Great Merit
of that besutifier of the teeth, Sozodont, is that the
effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means
of cleaning the teeth, and improving the breath, it
stands alone.

Chickering Upright Pianos. Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine up-right piance containing the latest and best improve-ments.

DEATHS.

LAVALLE—In this city, Jan. 30, at II o'clock p. m., Mrs. Margaret Lavalic, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Margaret Lavalic, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Margaret Lavalic, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Margaret Lavalic, aged 76 years.

Boulon of the diversest, Monday, Feb. 1, at 15 o'clocks in the first of the Church; thesene by care to Calvary Cemetery.

GETZLER—In San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, 1873, Charles Getzler, formerly of this city.

NOLAN-Jan. 30, in this city, Lawrence Nolan, aged 32 years.

Funeral this morning from his late residence, 188 Bremer-st., at 10:30 o'clock by care to Calvary.

DELIGHT—Gracie A., only child of A. M. and Ellis Delight, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 5:10.

Friesda of the family are forwired to athered the feneral on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, from 42 West Washington-st., SULLIVAN—At the residence, No. 48 Bremer-st., Chicago, of brief illiness, Mrs. Nancy Sullivan, aged 37 years.

Funeral to take piace on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by care to Calvary Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure risumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle allment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bet-ties \$1.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Regular Tuesday's Sale, Feb. 2, at 9% o'clock.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,
Linens, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Blankets,
Spreads, &c.; Table Damask, Torrels, Crash, &c.; Off
Cloth, Mattings, &c., Harnesses, Whips, &c.; full line
of lugrain Carpets; also, Cottage and Ray Carpets—a
nice line of desirable patterns. Sale of Carpets as II
o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash av. OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES For Wednesday, Feb. 3,

Will be a very attractive one, as we shall show a FINE LINE OF GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

GEO. P. GORR 4 CO... 66 and 70 Wabash-as. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION. MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK Neckties, Clothing, and Store Fixtures.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2. AT 19 O'CLOCK, AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST. By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Assigned, we will sell a large and well-assorted stock of sassonable goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassinares, Beavers, Maltons, Tweeds, Vestings, Tailers' Trimmings, Linings, &s. Also, the Store Fixtures of Store 75 Dearborn-st., Combiers, Tables, &c., &c., and an invoice of 350 Dos. Black and Colored Silk Neckties. Also, a stock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESBOOMS, 108 RAST MADISON-ST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 2, at 9% o'clock,
100 PACKAGES GLASS,
20 CASKS WHITE GRANITE WARE,
NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, STOVES,
PHAETON, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. THURSDAY, Feb. 4 at 9% o'clock.
THADE SALE.

DRY GOODS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FLANNELS,
AT 105 EAST MADISON-ST.

By LEONARD & CO., GRAND OPENING SAL AT NEW STORE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE On TURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 9:20, at 61 Madison-et., Fador, Dhamber, and Dining-room Furniture. A variety of Sec-sond-hand Farniture, Carpets, etc., will be seld at name time under clastic morrage. UNDARD 4 CO., Austicesen. By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., T Bast Washington-st.
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

WORLD'S FAIR, PA LONDON, 18

STANDARD PIANO

STEINWAY OVERSTRU

Of their immense number ANTON RUBINS Means. Steinway & Sons:
GENTLEMEN: On the eve of redoesn it my pleasant duty to express
felt thanks for all the kindness an

felt thanks for all the auditive shows me during my skay in the United and above all, for your uncivalied I once more have done full justice to the utation, both for excelliones and capacity of the state of the st DR. FRANZ LI ers. Sichway & Sons:

verywhere enjoyed.

"After so much wall-deserved principle odd my manage and the expression desiration, with which I remain,
"Very sincerely yours," In a letter addressed to Metzdorf, posser, dated from Weimar on the 17th Franz Lient soys:

Franz Lient soys:

Fray tell Mr. Steinway that his France home to brilliant advantage i formances at the Wartburg, where, has all mades my finances.

General Agents for the l

INVESTMENT

We deal in TOWN, OUT and STATE BONDS. A BONDS and CITY CERTIF Buy and Sell BILLS OF EXEMPLAND, FRANCE, and PRESTON, KEA BANKEI 100 WASHINGT

THE UNITED S MORTGAGE CO

LOANS small or lar Gold or Currency, o inside property. ALFRED W. SANSOME

7 Union The Mercantile Capital, \$1,00 Ocuntry Real Estate in Illinois M. L. SCUDDER, JR.

108 Dearborn-st., MONEY! M \$1,000, \$5,000, \$7,700, \$10,000 and \$2 reporty. \$25,000 for six months. A. S. P. Récoms 16 and 17, GENERAL NOT

TAX CERTIFICA

Until February 15, 1875, Te cates of 1874, held by the City Taxes of 1873, can be re per cent premium, and Certa years at 20 per cent premium date the rates shall be increper cent premium respect March 1, 1875, the former was 10 per cent premium. The certificates is now entitled per cent premium respectives.

GLEN FL Glee Flora Spring Water curve Dial and Chronic Inflammation of the life protein Liver Committee of the life Constitution, Inflammation Life Constitution, Inflammation Life Constitution, Inflammation Life North Landison Life Constitution, 168 Madison Life Constitution, 168 Madison Life Constitution, 168 Madison Life Constitution, 168 Madison Life Constitution Life Consti IRON WORK

TO WATER & GAS C GLOUCESTER IRON
GLOUCESTER CEPT
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES
BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM
Office, Philistelephia. 6 North
One from Gas and Water Pipes. On
ing and Steam Pipes. 6 top vall
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Gas Holders, Telescopia
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Works.

ARTISTIC TAIL 10 Pr 0

EDWARD ELY